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On view 15th April, 1940.

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The Hongkong & Shanghai
Light & Power Co., Ltd.
High Water: 10.40
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1940.

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In Sun-Tan and White

Price: \$1.30 per pair

WHITEAWAY'S

BERGEN RECAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES

Skaggerak forced by Allied Warships: Panic in Oslo as naval units mass off Fjord: City may be bombarded

GERMAN FLEET SAID TRAPPED BY SWIFT ALLIED ACTION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AMSTERDAM, APR. 10 (UP).—BRITISH FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED THE NORWEGIAN PORTS OF BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY RADIO STOCKHOLM.

HIGH SWEDISH AUTHORITIES AT STOCKHOLM ALSO REVEALED TO-DAY THAT THEY WERE IN RECEIPT OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE RECAPTURED THE TWO CITIES.

Another announcement by Radio Stockholm, says an Amsterdam message, declared that British warships are at present lying in Oslo Fjord opposite the Norwegian capital.

A panicky evacuation of the city is under way, and it is believed the British naval units have fixed a time for the Germans to leave Oslo, after which the city will be shelled.

DARING ADVENTURE

A daring and successful adventure by British warships was announced by the British Admiralty to-day, according to a New York message, which says that the National Broadcasting Corporation intercepted the announcement.

It is claimed that British warships have "forced the Skagerrak".

Two German transports are reported to have been sunk and ten German warships are believed to be trapped.

"REUTER" CONFIRMATION

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Authoritative British quarters state that British forces have captured Trondheim and Bergen.

Altogether 40,000 tons of German shipping is reported sunk in Oslo Fjord since the German invasion started on Tuesday morning.

With news of British naval successes going the round of Stockholm, the air of depression apparent here in the morning is now lifting.

One Swedish naval expert suggested that the Germans have fallen into a cleverly-planned British trap.

OSLO'S FALL DESCRIBED

Eye-witness Account By
Escaped Briton

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The first authentic account by an eye-witness of the Germans' entry into Oslo has been telephoned by Reuter's Oslo correspondent.

As a British subject he narrowly escaped from the Germans and crossed the frontier into Sweden yesterday.

With crowds on the pavements, he watched a column of German troops, 1,000 strong, march into the centre of the city at 3 p.m. Every man was armed with a rifle or machine-gun. They were carrying uncovered bandoliers bulging with ammunition.

Inhabitants Bowled Over

The inhabitants were bewildered by the swift sequence of incredible events.

The city had capitulated an hour or so earlier after a night and morning of terror during which German planes bombed all military objectives in the neighbourhood and machine-gunned

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—No official confirmation is so far forthcoming in London of the report that Bergen and Trondheim have been taken by British forces.

Sea Battle in Progress
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, By Telephone from Malmö, Apr. 10, (UP).—Another big sea battle is in progress in the Skagerrak.

About ten German warships and troop transports and an undisclosed number of British warships are involved.

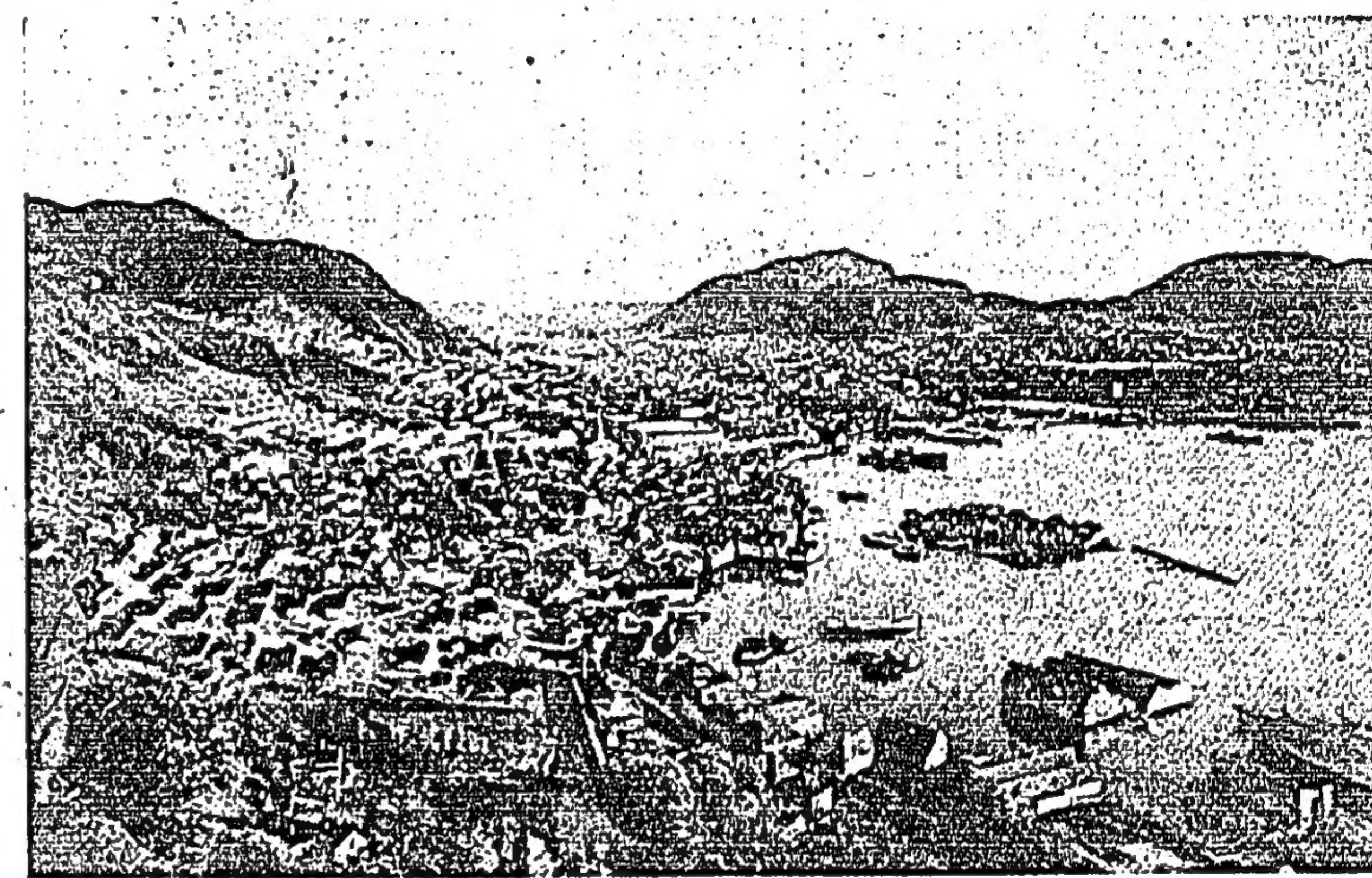
It is believed that two German warships have already been sunk. Loud firing is audible from the small islands off Tyneholm, just north of Gothenburg.

Floating boats and motor launches are preparing to go to the aid of the survivors.

Brighter Stock Exchange

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange was distinctly brighter at the close after a full opening.

The best feature was an Eastern demand for Indian iron and steel of the Bengal and Burma Corporation issues, all of which advanced. Wall Street was irregular.



Germans Admit Loss Of Big Ships As—

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10 (UP).—ALLIED AND GERMAN WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES, AS WELL AS NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES, WERE ENGAGED YESTERDAY IN A SERIES OF FIGHTS WHICH COST GERMANY AT LEAST TWO OF ITS MAJOR WARSHIPS, AND BRITAIN AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS.

It is indicated that the Allies are attempting to bottle up and then destroy every German warship on the Norwegian coast.

This would result in the annihilation or surrender of the Nazi landing parties.

ANOTHER BATTLE RAGING

Naval Action Off
Swedish Coast

STOCKHOLM, APR. 10 (REUTER).—THE RADIO HERE ANNOUNCED THAT A GREAT SEA BATTLE IS RAGING OUTSIDE SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS NEAR MARSTRAND IN THE KATTEGAT.

A large fleet of German transports is reported to have been dispersed by the British Navy. Another report says that two German transports and a German destroyer were sunk in to-day's battle at Skaggerak.

Two Warships Sunk

The naval battle has been raging since 6 a.m., according to a Gothenburg report.

Watchers on the Swedish coast saw two large warships sinking. It is

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

BERGEN, second largest city in Norway, which is reported to have been recaptured by Allied forces.

It was founded over nine centuries ago by King Olav Kyrre and now has a population of over 100,000.

Seven surrounding mountains isolated Bergen from the rest of the country until the Bergen-Oslo Railway was cut through them.

To-day Bergen is the market-place of the entire western part of Norway.

REDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

German Invasion
A Surprise

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the French wireless, Madame Kolontai, the Soviet envoy to Sweden, informed the Swedish Foreign Minister to-day that her government will refrain from any intervention in the latest developments.

It is added that she said that recent events had come as a surprise to Russia.

No Change in Attitude

London, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards Denmark and Norway will be governed by the lines laid down in M. Molotov's speech on March 20, "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent learns in Soviet circles in London.

It is added that there is no reason to suppose that yesterday's events will in any way change the policy of neutrality and non-involvement in war.

ITALIAN TROOPS AT LIBYA

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said there had been no modification in the terms of the Anglo-Italian agreement relating to the number of Italian troops stationed at Libya.

Information exchanged between the British and Italian Governments in conformity with the agreement was confidential and he was therefore not in a position to make a statement.

GERMANS ENTER HAMAR

New Norwegian
Capital Falls

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the Germans have occupied Hamar. The Norwegian Government fled to this town when Oslo was occupied.

Big Oslo Battle

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to reports from the frontier, a major battle is raging about eight miles from Oslo.

The Germans are reported to have captured Hamar. Sharp fighting is also taking place near Bergen and Kongsvinger, 40 miles east of Oslo.

Die Defending Oslo

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to news from the frontier, a number of soldiers were killed on both sides when the Germans seized Stavanger at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, following sharp fighting.

The Norwegian destroyer, Aeger, sank a German ship, presumably a transport, during the occupation of Stavanger, but the Aeger was later bombed from the air and sunk.

It is estimated that 120 Norwegians were killed during the occupation of Oslo.

It is stated that the Germans took Trondheim on Tuesday without fighting.

The garrison at the naval station of Warnes, near Trondheim, retired but later re-took Meraker Bridge, 12 miles east of Trondheim.

It is reported that a German plane was shot down at Warnes.

The present whereabouts of the Norwegian Government is unknown but M. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, has left for Stockholm, where he is expected to-night.

Numerous German aircraft were seen near the Swedish-Norwegian border and some are alleged to have flown over Swedish territory.

Occupation of Narvik

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The occupation of Narvik described by a Swedish subject, who was in the town at the time, reveals that a German troop transport actually reached the neighbourhood of Narvik on Monday.

Norwegian Customs officials who innocently tried to examine the ship outside the harbour were held aboard

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST

OCCUPATION— CONFIRMED

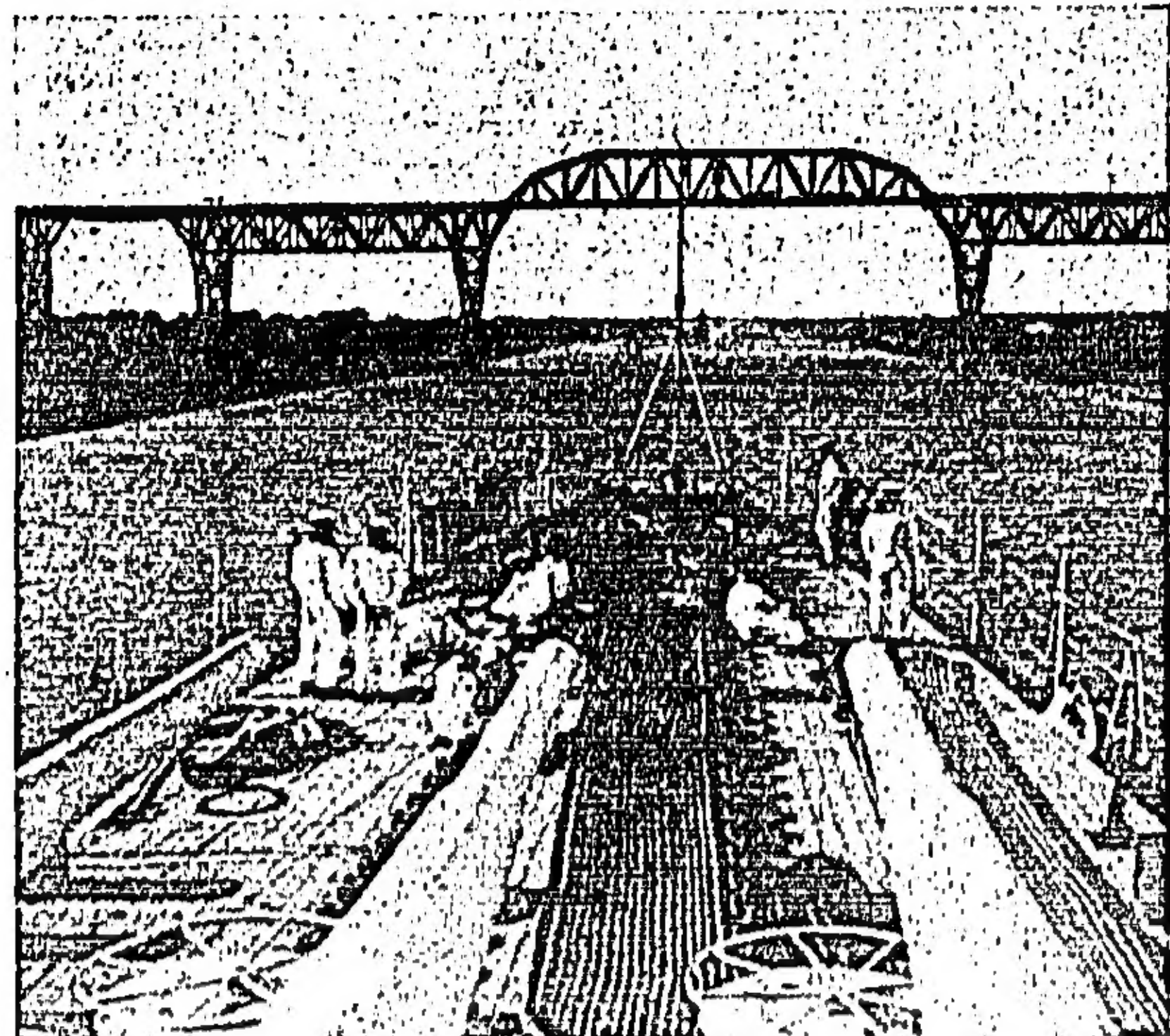
STOCKHOLM, APR. 10 (UP).—THE SWEDISH GENERAL STAFF HAS CONFIRMED THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

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MAGAZINE PAGE

DRAMA OF A NAZI NAVAL FUNK HOLE



THE KIEL CANAL

"I WOULD rather have the neutralisation of the Kiel Canal than a thousand Heligolands," said Winston Churchill during the peace negotiations of 1918.

He was speaking from experience, for it was the opinion of naval strategists during the war that the Kiel Canal more than doubled the potential value of Germany's navy.

It represented a bolt hole not only from the North Sea but from the Baltic, and in less than nine hours a German warship could pass from one sea to the other.

Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, had realised the potentialities a generation before. It was his legacy to the young empire.

Until it was built the only route for all sea traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea was round the long Jutland peninsula, and through one of the three tortuous passages of the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, which separate the islands between Jutland and Sweden.

Linking Jutland with Germany are the flat sea marshes of Schleswig-Holstein, scarcely higher than the sea. Through these marshes Bismarck started to drive his canal in 1887.

It was finished in 1895, 61½ miles of waterway, a few miles longer than the Panama Canal, protected from the marshland by high banks and crossed every few miles by high-level bridges.

On June 19 of that year it was officially opened and christened the Emperor William Canal. Nearly every Power in Europe was present at the celebrations. We sent some of our latest and most efficient warships and King George V., then Prince of Wales, to represent us.

It was afterwards suggested that the ceremonies had a double-edged significance, for as the British warships steamed slowly through the canal after the Imperial yacht, official German photographers stood on the banks and took close-up photographs of them. As soon as the ceremonies were over the Emperor showed Europe that he realised as well as any one else the military importance of the work.

There followed years of measure and counter-measure, spying and counter-spying. For as soon as Germany, made confident by the canal, adopted a cocksure attitude towards Western Europe, Britain built her dreadnoughts. The Emperor, too, kept up the race.

Then he realised that efficient as his great warships might be, they were too large to go into the Kiel Canal.

German opinion about widening and deepening the canal was clarified in 1909 by a mysterious accident.

A Belgian steamer passing through the Canal on her way to the Baltic struck one of the banks, sprang a leak, and was completely across the canal, and sank.

This anticipation of Zeppelin started Germany. Within a month the work of reconstruction started; it was reckoned that it would take seven years.

Germany guarded the secrets of the canal zealously. Two years before the war an apprehensive English newspaper pointed out that this was the only way down which German warships could pass from the Baltic to the North Sea in wartime.

In August 1912 five Englishmen were arrested near the Kiel Canal as suspected spies. The same

Here is told the full dramatic story of Germany's vital waterway, which Bismarck built.

month the Emperor sent out instructions that the work of reconstruction must be speeded up.

IN the summer of 1914 the work was finished, two years before schedule.

It had cost £11,500,000, compared with the £7,000,000 cost of original construction, and the canal had been widened from 215 feet to 331 feet, deepened from 20 feet to 36 feet. Here and there inlets had been built so that two ships could pass.

The sluices near Hollenau, the gateway to Kiel Harbour, were the largest in the world.

On June 24, 1914, the canal was reopened. At the dinner which followed the opening the Kaiser made no attempt to hide his jubilation. He gave some facts about the canal.

He pointed out that in the sidings in which ships could pass the whole of the German Navy could be accommodated. It was noted by the guests that Kiel had become Germany's Portsmouth, defended by powerful batteries on both sides of the harbour.

The southern end of the canal was guarded by Cuxhaven, then the most strongly fortified district on the whole German coast. A ship with a draught of anything more than twenty feet—that is, anything bigger than a second-class cruiser—would be compelled by sandbanks to keep within 2,000 yards of the coast for more than twelve miles.

"Germany," said the Emperor at that dinner, "must be in a position to carry out one of the best sayings of the Iron Chancellor: 'We Germans fear God and otherwise absolutely nothing and no one in the world.'"

BUT two days later an incident occurred which marred the even tenor of Germany's celebrations.

Police guarding the Imperial Dockyard at Kiel noticed that a little rowboat was within the limit prescribed by the huge notices which warned off "trespassers." They arrested the rower, who was an elderly man.

Two hours later he established his identity as Lord Brassey, one of Britain's most distinguished representatives. Lord Brassey was also the founder and editor of the Naval Review and a celebrated naval observer.

The police had no alternative but to release him.

A week later, on July 4, 1914, an illustrated London paper published a map of the canal and noted with alarm its significance.

A month later England and Germany were at war.

All strangers were immediately forbidden either to enter or leave the town of Kiel. All restaurants and popular places near the harbour had already been closed for several days. All neutral vessels were ordered to clear the port within twenty-four hours.

For the rest of the war the canal was the secure haven of refuge for the German Fleet, and a thorn in the side of the Allies.

Hence Mr. Churchill's declaration. He had his way: the Kiel Canal was internationalised,

thrown open to the ships of all nations.

Within four years Germany challenged the treaty. The British ship Wimbledon, carrying war munitions from France to Poland (who was fighting Russia) was held up by the Germans in the Kiel Canal.

France appealed to the Court of International Justice at The Hague, and the treaty was upheld by the Court, which ordered Germany to pay £1,000 damages to the French Government.

FOR years after the war the only warship which the canal saw was a French destroyer guarding the mouth of Kiel harbour. Krupp's works outside Kiel stood silent and empty.

A few bitter anti-Germans wanted to destroy the canal, as they had destroyed the fortifications on Heligoland. The only concession to them was the destruction of Fort Laboe, a fortified tower was built up again—into a gigantic obelisk to the memory of German sailors lost in U-boats.

Within fifteen years Germany began to rebuild her fortifications on Heligoland.

Krupp's are busy again outside Kiel harbour, and the "Trespass" notice boards are up again.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We hope our work is okay, lady—an' we'd appreciate it if you'd recommend us to yer friends!"

PHOTOGRAPHY

PICTURES BY HOME LIGHTS

PHOTO bulbs—either the flood or flash type—are used for most indoor pictures at night.

However, such pictures can also be taken by ordinary home lighting... even with cameras that don't have fast lenses.

The only difference is in the time of exposure.

With the photo bulbs, you can make snapshot exposures. But with ordinary service bulbs, short time exposures are needed, unless the camera has a fast lens.

Now that we have modern high speed films, the exposures required are quite short... especially if the subject is near the light source.

For example, note the picture on the right. The child's face is about one foot from the light, which is an ordinary 100-watt bulb. Therefore, an exposure of 1 second was ample, using a box camera loaded with high speed film. Slightly less exposure would have sufficed.

TIME exposures are about as easy to take as snapshots—but you must remember to have the camera on a firm, solid support.

That's to insure against accident movement during exposure. If either the subject or the camera moves, the picture will be blurred.

The farther the subject is from the light, the longer you must expose. Suppose, in the picture above, the child was five or six feet from the light. Then, with a box camera and high speed film, the exposure would have been 10 to 20 seconds.

Excellent exposure guides are now available for pictures by regular home lighting. These are helpful in taking pictures of people, still-life shots, table-top scenes, and so forth. They also provide a guide for picturing the rooms of the home; and, of course, rooms look more natural when photographed with the normal lighting.

SOME evening soon, load up your camera with high film and try a series of pictures by regular home lighting.

Watch for "off guard" picture chances—members of the family sitting quietly under a lamp, reading or sewing.

A quick time exposure of a second or so will get them.

Shoot a few "interiors," showing different rooms of the house—and maybe a table-top picture, or two.

It's easy—and you'll find more subjects than you think.



A one-second time exposure was ample for this, with a box camera, high-speed film, and 100-watt bulb in lamp.

by LORD HALIFAX

THE war certainly has not developed as many people expected, and it is certainly not surprising that one of the consequences of that should have been some criticism of the Government.

Some people say we have taken a lot of action and imposed many restrictions that experience shows to have been unnecessary and are merely evidence of bureaucratic red-tape, which we all very properly dislike.

No one could tell before the war that these precautions were going to be unnecessary. Certainly no Government could have taken the chance of being on the wrong side, and the blame that is attached to us for action would, I suggest, be nothing to the blame that would rightly have attached to us if we had been, in fact, caught unprepared. The fact that precautions have been taken is one of the influences which have deterred our enemy from taking a particular course of action.

THERE was another wider consideration.

Germany's only chance of winning this war was to win a quick war by cashing-in on the advantage they possessed through long preparations, through their fortifications in the West, their air strength, and their readiness to stop at nothing in waging war by sea.

Yet they have hesitated to launch this big offensive on land or in the air.

Certainly not, I think, because of any tender feelings for you and me, but simply for the reason that makes the bully hesitate to hit someone who may hit him back.

I have heard it said by men of responsibility and trained judgment that if the winter were to

pass without a great land offensive by Germany it would be the equivalent of a victory in a major campaign for the Allies. I am not competent to assess the value of that opinion, but I do know that we have made very good use indeed of these last months. We have taken advantage of them to push on with our production and to land our ever-growing Expeditionary Force in France and, above all, to co-ordinate every side of our war effort with that of the French.

The financial and economic agreements we have made with France are unprecedented and open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries, and we hope that the close system of collaboration which these arrangements represent may in time find a basis even broader and may lead on to such free and close association in economic and financial spheres between the nations of Europe as may hold out in the future the best hope of peaceful reconstruction.

ON land the French Army stands, as ever, the bastion of Western civilisation, and here also we did not, as last time, wait until nearly four years had gone. Unity of command was realised from the very first day of the recognition that we in this country give to the valour and military efficiency of our French Allies our troops, since the war began, have been under the command of a French Commander-in-Chief to use and to send where he thinks fit.

Meanwhile the Germans have been concentrating their efforts on forms of warfare that they have made particularly their own. Indiscriminate warfare at sea against British, Allied, and neutral shipping, quite impartially, by the unrestricted use of the submarine and mine.

But in spite of every breach of international law Germany seems to have gained astonishingly little by this. The convoy system has been organised something like 6,000 ships had been conveyed to the end of December, with the loss of only 12—one in 500. To-day the oceans of the world have been swept clear of German ships and 16,000 tons run aground or scuttled.

Talk-of-the-Town Turbans in Jersey Crepe The Aristocrat of Hats



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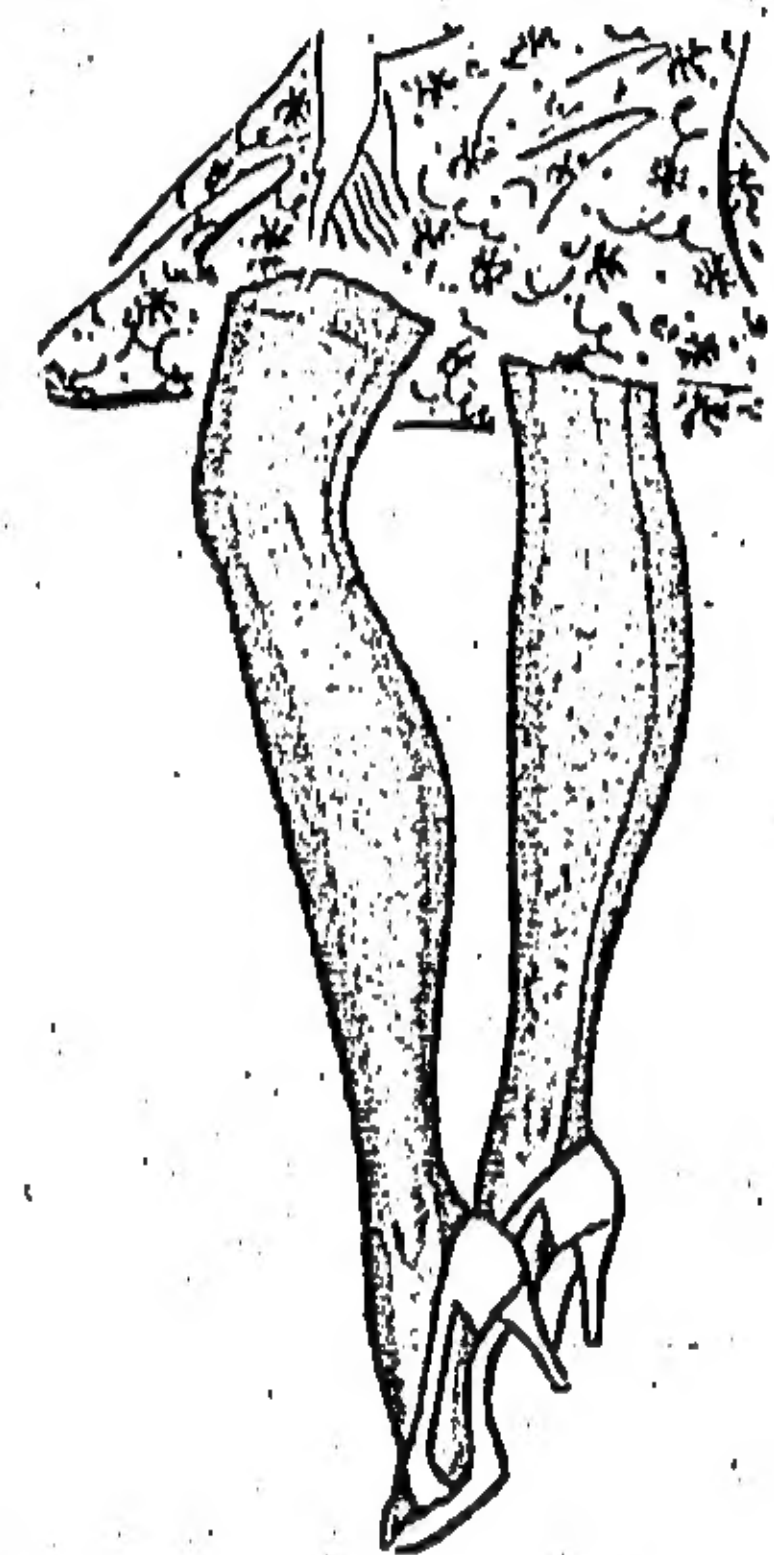
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Herbert and Bernhard Ruff From the Studio

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 George Gerahwin—Cuban Overture—Paul Whiteman and His Concert Orchestra with Rosa Linda at the Piano.

12.44 Emil Rooss and His Orchestra with Denny Dennis (Vocal).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Ambrose and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Quentin Maclean at the Organ. Babbalins, Quentin Maclean; King of Jazz—Selection, Quentin Maclean and the Regal Cinema Orchestra.

1.57 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

5.45 Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Cesar Franck—Symphony in D Minor—Philadelphia Symphony conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Two Piano Recital by Herbert and Bernhard Ruff (from the Gloucester Hotel).

8.25 Scenes from Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8.30"—"Red Peppers".

Has anybody seen our Ship, Men

about Town, Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra; "Family Album"—Here's a Toast, The Musical Box, Gertrude Lawrence, Noel Coward and Company with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra.

8.41 "Hutch" and His Charm Music.

8.50 London Relay—"Thirsty Work"—"The Royal Oak," a Westmoreland Inn.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Vive la France"—Programme dealing with the life of the French Army and People.

9.45 Light French Music.

10.0 Mary Ellis (Soprano) and Debroy Somers Band—Can Give You Starlight, Mary Ellis (Soprano) with Orchestra; Waltz of My Heart, Mary Ellis (Soprano) and Orchestra; Bolleus We Love—Selection, Debroy Somers Band; Shine Through My Dream, Trevor Jones (Tenor) with Orchestra; Fold Your Wings, Mary Ellis and Trevor Jones with Orch.; "Me and My Girl"—Selection, Debroy Somers Band with Vocal Chorus by The Rhythm Brothers.

10.35 Variety Programme—Hits from the Shows, Reginald Foort; The Drift, You've Done Something To My Heart, Pat Kirkwood (Soprano) with Orchestra; Sweetheart, I'm Falling in Love with Someone, Allan Jones with Orchestra; Impersonations—Florence Desmond At A Rehearsal for the Troops, Florence Desmond with Orchestra; Follow the White Line, Arthur Askey with Jack Hylton and Some of His Boys.

11.0 Close down.

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

1—Depress spirit of

2—Amplify

3—Mountain range in Asia

4—Look, as day

5—Lotus (abbr.)

6—Fruit, also a vegetable

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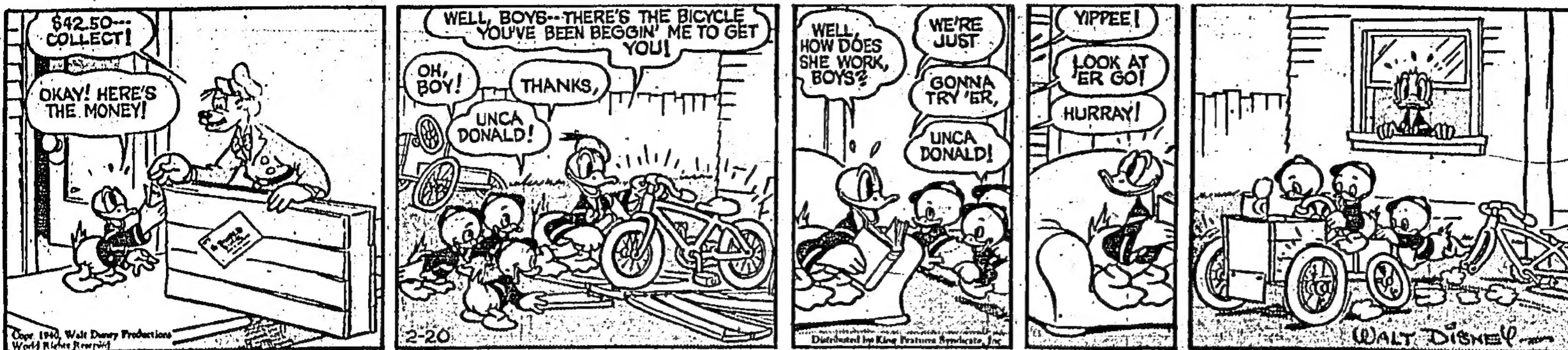
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DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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A Puzzle for Doctors

Evacuees Were Hardier Than Country Children

A DISCOVERY made by a schools inspector in a Devonshire village promises to open up a new field of medical research.

The inspector found that while 60 per cent. of the local children in Yarcombe, on the Devon and Somerset border, were suffering from colds and influenza, all the

evacuee children from the towns were fit.

One theory is that town children have become self-inoculated against the illnesses and disease which lack of fresh air and sunshine, poverty and poor food bring.

Their bodies are tuned up by long practice in resisting germs and epidemics in their normal home surroundings.

Tonic Value Of Fresh Air

Another theory is that the tonic value of the fresh air and stimulant of country life has increased town children's disease resistance.

This, if proved, would be a strong argument in favour of the extension of holiday camps for children.

The ages of the 23 evacuees who were attending school as usual ranged from five to ten.

Apart from their sturdy London upbringing, the inspector attributes their immunity partly to their "natural resilience" and partly to the lively interest they take in their new homes and their delight in "discovering" the countryside and wonders of the farm for the first time.

Expecting to find trouble at an isolated village housing 24 evacuees in the Honiton area, the same inspector was surprised to discover that they were fit. Though they walked distances up to three miles in wretched weather the school attendance was 100 per cent.

One Plain, One Purl, No Twinge

FROM many dentists' waiting-rooms in England there arises a ceaseless clicking.

It is not due to the chattering of teeth soon to be extracted or stopped, but to the patriotic effort of the dental profession.

Dentists have installed in their waiting rooms, at the suggestion of a dental magazine, balls of blue wool, needles and the following notice:

WILL ANY PATIENT able and willing kindly add a few rows (1 plain, 1 purl) to this scarf to be sent, we hope with others, to our Naval boys.

Soothing

Patients soon begin to knit. "Knitting—especially so simple a stitch—has a soothing quality very valuable to the patient as well as to the dentist," an expert said recently.

It is not only women who knit; quite a third of the men patients play the needles as industriously as any tricolour of the Revolution.

Only rarely, under stress of a particularly painful twinge, does anyone drop a stitch!

The Five Luckiest Men Of The R. A. F.

THE pilot of an R.A.F. bomber taxi-ing at 80 miles an hour across a Fife field for the take-off, realised that the machine would not rise in time to clear a wood right ahead.

Every second brought death nearer to the five men aboard, for the plane was carrying live bombs. The pilot yelled to his companions to jump for their lives, and, rapidly unstrapping, he followed them.

All fell clear of the racing machine unhurt except for minor cuts and bruises. A few seconds later the bomber struck an electric transformer carrying 3,000 volts and then crashed into the wood on the opposite side of the road.

Wreckage In Trees

There was a terrific explosion and the plane was blown to pieces; the

debris being scattered over a radius of a quarter of a mile. The engines fell 200 yards apart and pieces of wreckage in a nearby plantation.

Parts of the fuselage were caught in the branches of trees. Windows of three houses alongside the plantation were blown out, the ceilings of rooms fell in and crockery was smashed.

None of the residents was hurt. They ran from their homes in time to see the alrmen getting to their feet. The transformer was demolished and a large number of telephone wires severed. The plane also brought down fir and larch trees.

The explosion was heard over a wide area of Fife and five miles away windows were shaken.

Shanghai Assassins

Shanghai, Apr. 10. Two gunmen shot and killed Liu Foh-chai, 40, workshop chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, at 12:10 p.m. to-day on Cheong Road.

Four shots were fired at Liu, who was struck by three bullets and died instantly.

The gunmen escaped by running into an alleyway. One threw away a pistol which was recovered by the police.

The Japanese recently reorganised the Conservancy Board in which Liu was an employee for a long time.—United Press.

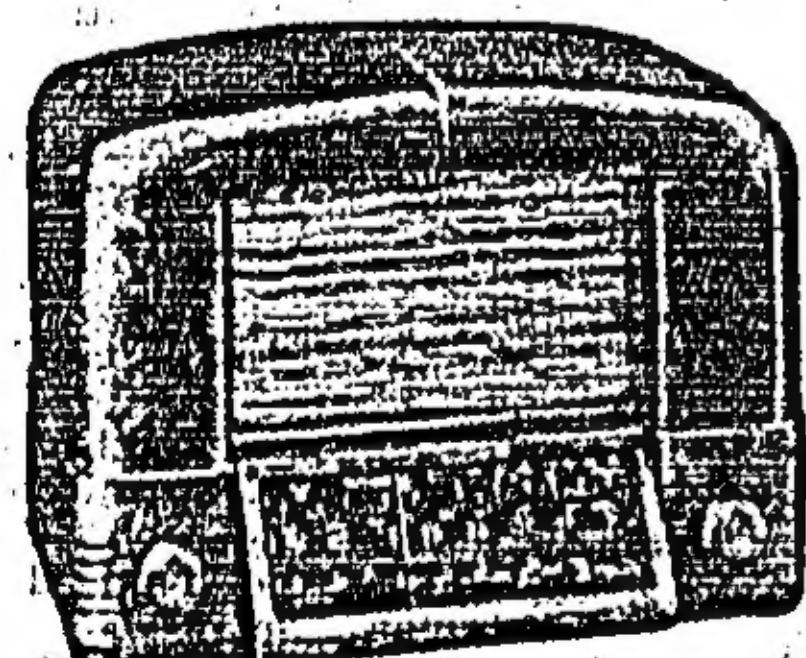
AFTER FEVER CARE

During fever, the whole system including the digestive organs is undermined and weakened. Convalescence will be hastened if tissue can be quickly rebuilt and strength restored by building up reserves. The patient must be encouraged to take as much nourishing food as the capacity of the weakened digestive organs will allow. Doctors all over the world have found that Horlicks supplies the right kind of nourishment in an easily digested form. Furthermore, it is palatable and helps to stimulate the appetite. Get Horlicks to-day, at your store. In an amazingly short time you will be up and strong again, full of vigour and vitality.

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COME IN FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION



Mrs. Hebald was Reading a Thriller...

NEW YORK.

MRS. BENJAMIN HEBALD, an elderly Brooklyn matron, was to-night recovering from a nervous shock which came upon her like an Edgar Wallace thrill.

She was reading Wallace's "The Hairy Arm," when, happening to glance up to a window, she saw a man's face pressed close to the glass. His right arm was thrust against the upper sash.

She screamed, but the man didn't budge. He didn't even blink.

Then she rushed for the telephone.

Within a few minutes radio police cars came up, sirens screaming. Detectives found that the man was a prowler who had been shot by a policeman—who thought he had missed his man.

The prowler, identified as a youngish ex-convict, had managed to climb two storeys by a fire escape, and run across the roofs of two houses before collapsing, dying from a stomach wound, outside Mrs. Hebald's parlour window.

PARKER WATKINS, jobless negro troubadour who staged one-man impromptu concerts in New York's Pennsylvania Station at Christmas time, has tasted the edge of fame.

He thought he had concert and radio contracts within his grasp, but nothing happened, and to-day he is trying to raise ten pounds to avoid eviction from his humble Harlem apartment.

He took things philosophically, however, saying "Everybody thinks I've got millions."

"They stop me in the street and want to shake hands. 'Boy, we is mighty happy for you,' they say—and mean it."

"Merchants offer me suits, automobiles and radios. One man came up here and wanted to be my valet. Man, I haven't got ten cents."

LETTERS

Ambulance Inspection

To The Editor, The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am not a little perturbed to learn from Newspaper reports of the St. John Ambulance Inspection that only 800 members paraded before the G.O.C. Major General Gracet on Monday last, and that this number exceeded that of the previous year by 50.

If my idea of number is correct, 800 must have attended last year's function.

The reports state further that 700 recruits were enrolled during the year.

By the process of simple addition and allowing for ordinary casualties the number attending Monday's function should have approximated to between 1,400 and 1,500.

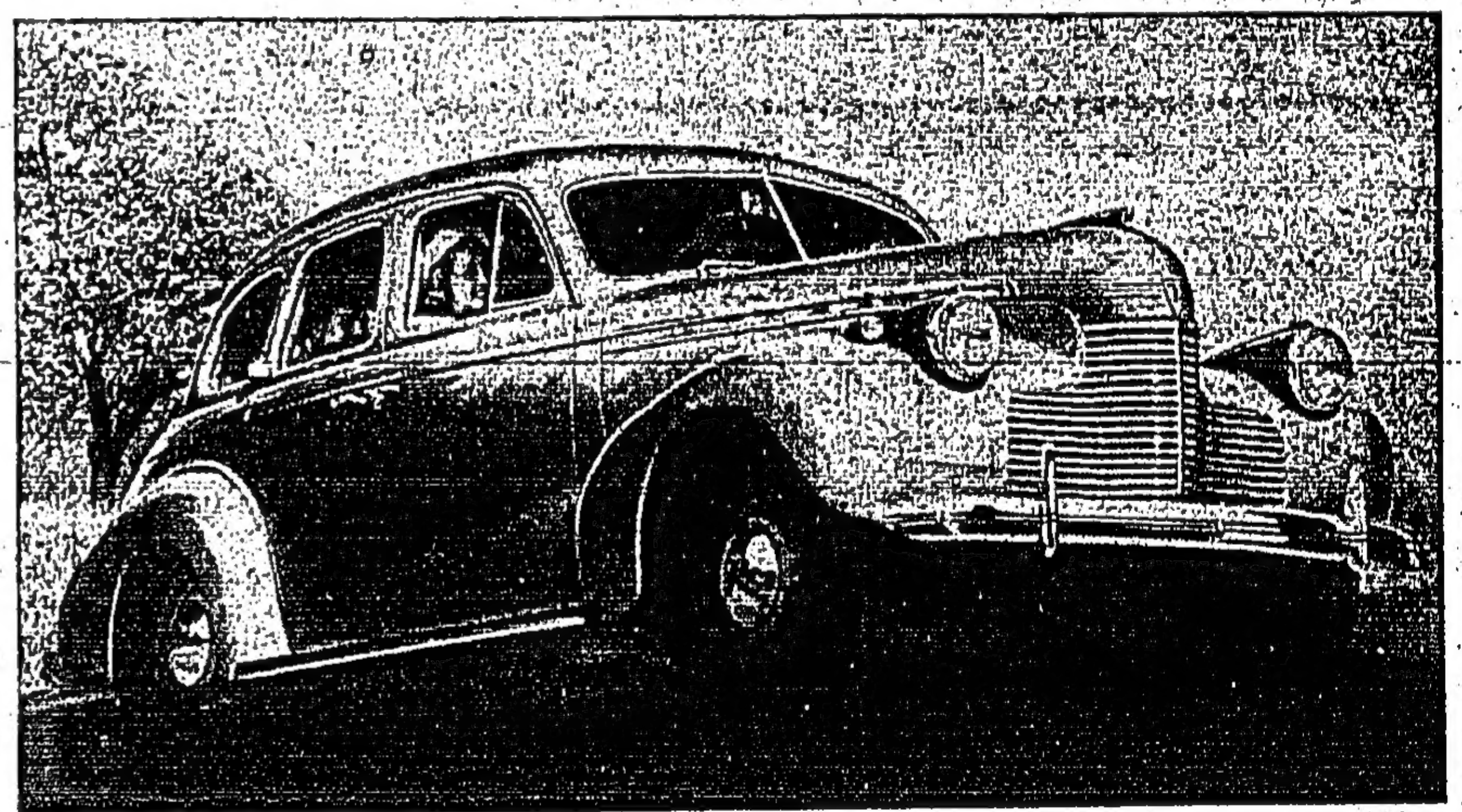
I am led to enquire what has become of the others and how this leakage is accounted for.

A. A. C. MORANT.

CANADIAN SUPPLY

Ottawa, Apr. 9. Mr. Mackenzie King announced the establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply.—Reuter.

Be FIRST AWAY with A New Chevrolet!



It's the FRONT RUNNER of the low-price field... first in all-round performance with all-round economy... first in riding and driving ease... the greatest action car you've ever driven!

Eye it... Try it... Buy it!

When you buy one of these big, beautiful Chevrolets, you buy yourself a seat in the "front row centre" for the great motoring revue of 1940!

From that moment on, all the beauties, all the performance thrills, all the comfort and convenience, all the real joys of motoring are yours—and you may be sure that the rest of the audience will have an envious eye on you, too!

Because Chevrolet brings you an unequalled combination of power, acceleration and economy... of handling ease and riding ease... of Vacuum-Power Shifting and Perfected Hydraulic Braking... of fleet action, smooth action, thrilling action!

And Chevrolet brings you these things at the lowest cost in purchase price, gas, oil and upkeep, which explains why it has led all other cars in sales for eight out of the last nine years!

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BD017—Where or when. F.T. Benny Goodman's Trio.
BD550—Darktown Strutters' ball. Quick-step. Artie Shaw's Orch.
BD556—My Melancholy Baby. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD557—Where or when. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD558—Heaven will be heavenly. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD559—The only one who is difficult is you. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD554—So Deep in the Night. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD553—Grandma's Parcel. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD551—Nursie! Nursie! Quick-step. New Mayfair Orch.
BD552—Oh, Johnny. Quick-step. Jack Hylton's Orch.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, April 11, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26015

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Nazi Invasion

GERMANY has invaded Denmark, with whom she has a Pact of Non-Aggression. She has invaded Norway, whose only crime is that she desired, above all else, to remain neutral in this war in Europe. The Nazis have occupied the whole of Denmark and are unleashing against another democratic nation the full force of their might.

The excuses put forward to justify this latest Nazi crime will not bear a moment's scrutiny. It is quite evident that all the plans were prepared long before Britain laid its mine-fields in Norwegian waters and, in any case, what has that got to do with Denmark? It is Germany who has sought the excuses for this rape; Germany who has worked up the campaign about the so-called Allied intentions; Germany who has reported imaginary "incidents"; Germany who broke the non-aggression pact which she had signed; Germany who brushed contemptuously aside the Norwegian and Danish protests. Never in the history of aggression have small nations offered less justification for the brutal assault than has been launched upon little Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbour.

As far as German foreign policy is concerned, the invasion of Denmark and Norway marks the end of an epoch. The Nazi propaganda must change; everything the Nazis have claimed about their intentions towards their neighbours has been brought to naught by this latest act.

To Denmark, in her ordeal, the world can offer little but condolence. But the forces of decency and order will soon be locked in a grim struggle with the forces of brutality and domination in Norway. Not until that struggle is decided can there be any effective means of stopping this perpetual aggression upon peaceful countries.

The ordeal of fire through which the Scandinavian countries are now passing should be a warning to all neutral countries. A bundle of sticks takes some breaking; a solitary stick can be snapped without difficulty. Unless the smaller nations act in concert and act simultaneously, they are in danger of being attacked and destroyed one by one, as events of the past 48 hours have shown all too well.

They won't relax this week in Sweden...

ALL the world over the attention of peoples is turned towards Scandinavia. They ask one another, What is going to happen to the Scandinavian democracies in the next few days?

Plainly, the invasion of Norway by a large German army brings the peril of war nearer to Sweden's frontiers than it has been for many a year.

The old confidence of the Swedes in the permanence of their neutrality and independence has been replaced by grave anxieties.

There are three possible fates before Sweden to-day:—

(1) She may escape attack by Germany and Russia altogether.

To the outsider this seems the most improbable of the three. But there are some Swedes who still believe that the ambitions and greeds of the unleashed dictatorships will pass them by.

Germany may establish herself in Norway without going any further.

The purpose of such an attack would be to realise an old dream Narvik, terminus of the electrified railway across Lapland, would be a most useful port. It is the winter outlet for the Swedish iron ore.

Holding Narvik Hitler would have complete control of the Swedish ore export without of transgressing one yard of Swedish frontier.

A German attack on Norway certainly alarm the Swedes. But the Swedes have already been alarmed by the Russian attack on Finland. And what have they done? Nothing to bring a furrow to Stalin's brow.

(2) Sweden may be invaded. She may be attacked by Russia or Germany, even divided between them.

This seems the likeliest outcome of the northern war.

Both Hitler and Stalin dislike Sweden. Hitler hates it because it is a democracy; that is to say, degenerate. Stalin because it is socialistic.

Nothing surely can be more offensive to the new Czar of the Soviets than the insolent existence of this humane and efficient example of a mild socialised capitalism.

Hitler would take over the industrialised regions of the south and centre, including the famous arsenal at Bofors. He might also make himself master of Sweden's foreign investments, which amount to at least £150,000,000.

As his share of the Swedish swag, Stalin would take the ore region in the north, one of the richest prizes awaiting a conqueror in Europe. With Sweden's iron in one pocket and Finland's nickel in the other Stalin would be able to declare a big dividend on his little wars.

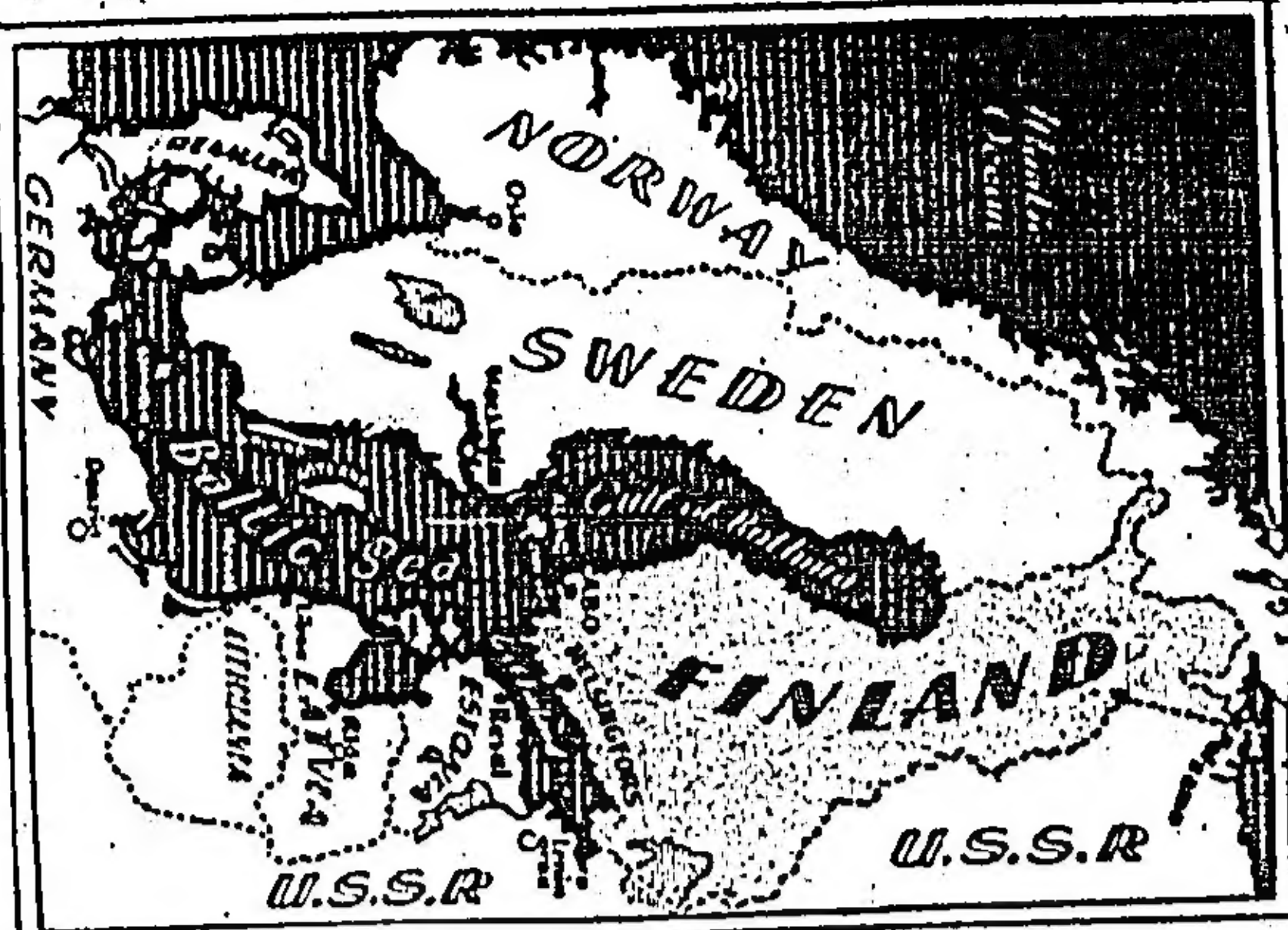
As a military proposition a Russo-German war on Sweden would present no great difficulties. The Swedish Army is more numerous than the Danes or Norwegians, better armed, but not so well trained.

It is weak in tanks and strong in artillery. It has the advantage of a self-contained arms industry capable of supplying the fully mobilised man power of half a million.

The quality of the Swedes as fighting men cannot be assessed. It is more than a century since they fought. One they were good enough. And, in the war for Finland's life and liberty, the Swedish Finns were as fiery warriors as the Finnish Finns.

A German attack on Sweden would have to come across the sea. The Swedes expect that a German landing would take place on Swedish soil near Malmo.

As the German fleet commands the Baltic this should not be an impossible undertaking. It would certainly be much harder for the British Navy to interfere at this point than in



"From Gotland, German bombers could command the whole southern half of Sweden with ease. And it stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Wendau."

one ready to hand. Centuries ago its capital Visby was a German commercial seaport. That was in the Hanseatic days. In Visby you can still see—

(3) There is, of course, yet another possibility. Hitler may be content to leave Sweden as a neutral sphere between himself and Stalin, and at the same time, to occupy the Swedish island of Gotland as an air and fleet base.

Gotland is smack in the middle of the Baltic. In German hands it would be a direct counter to Stalin's successive swoops, which have panned Hitler's fleet into the western Baltic, rousing the rage of the admirals at Kiel.

Flat and treeless, Gotland seems the likeliest sequel to the island stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Windau, just a hundred miles away.

If Hitler wants an excuse for grabbing the place, he has

one ready to hand. Centuries ago its capital Visby was a German commercial seaport. That was in the Hanseatic days. In Visby you can still see—

Taking Gotland would certainly be a good strategic move for the Germans. But it would not be a great Hitler coup worthy to hold its place in the series with Austria and Prague and Poland. If Hitler has to dazzle his people by another cheap triumph, the Swedish carve-up would fill the bill in a way that no mere island-jumping could achieve.

So a joint invasion of Sweden. All that happens in the Baltic unfolds itself as part of an agreed programme of conquest arranged by Ribbentrop when he went to Moscow in August.

LUXEMBOURG HAS NO DEFENCES

If you look at the map you will see why the Duchy of Luxembourg has also a very good reason to be anxious. The Maginot Line runs up to her southern border, then turns west. The Siegfried Line runs to her east. Luxembourg has no defences. It is an uncomfortable position.

And if you look again at the map you may well wonder why there should exist an independent sovereign State in this odd position, shut in between France, Germany and Belgium, unfortified and helpless. To find the explanation you have to go back some way.

LUXEMBOURG was originally one of those small feudal States that were regarded as the personal property of their rulers and changed hands with bewildering frequency on the occasion of births, deaths and marriages in the ruling family. Luxembourg emerges from this hazy state at the Treaty of Augsburg in 1548, when the 17 provinces of the Netherlands (of which Luxembourg was one) were recognised as a political unity and were declared "free and independent."

This did not mean very much, however, as it entailed little more than the transference from a smaller to a wider allegiance. For the Netherlands were under the rule of the Hapsburgs, first the Spanish branch, then the Austrian. This group of small States thus came to be known as the Spanish and then as the Austrian Netherlands, although there was never anything Spanish or Austrian about them.

The first hint of an independent existence for Luxembourg came after the Napoleonic wars, during which the Netherlands had been overrun by France and incorporated into the Republic.

When the French armies were driven out in 1814, the Dutch claimed the Prince of Orange as their ruler. This was supported by Britain and Prussia. But when it was suggested that Holland should receive an "increase of territory" and take in what is now Belgium, Prussia carefully left open the question of the provinces on her border, including Luxembourg. Prussia wanted the whole of the territory between the Meuse, the Moselle and

the Rhine, and was determined to get some of it.

It was a useful bargaining counter, and when Napoleon's return from Elba speeded up the negotiations King William of Holland agreed to surrender his Nassau possessions in Germany to the King of Prussia while the Duchy of Luxembourg was to become his own hereditary sovereign possession. But the Duchy was to be one of the States of the Germanic Confederation, under the aegis of Prussia, and the town of Luxembourg was to be a Prussian fortress.

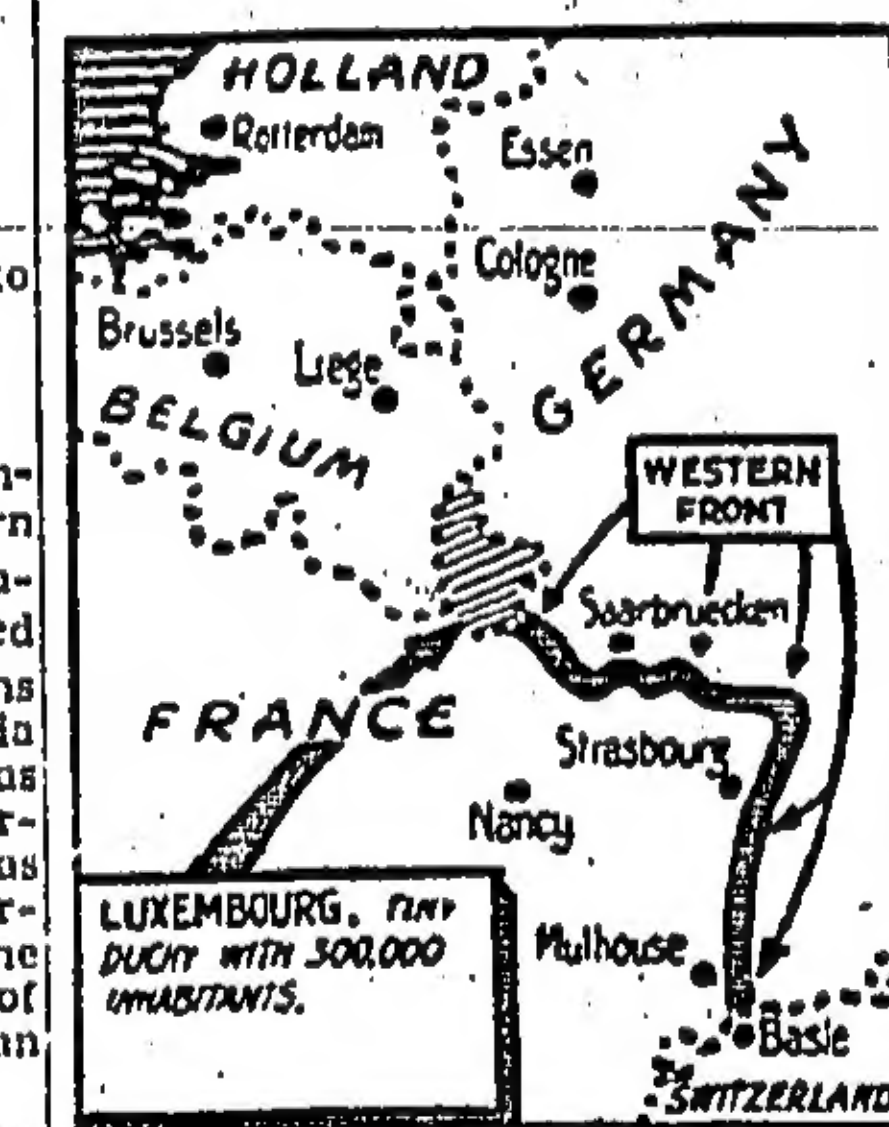
Prussia had a very good reason for keeping military control of Luxembourg. The fortress there was considered to be the second strongest in Europe, after Gibraltar, and an insuperable obstacle to French invasion of Germany along that familiar route.

The Belgian revolution of 1830 against Dutch domination threatened to upset this arrangement, so convenient for Prussia. As soon as Leopold, King of the newly-created independent Belgium, signed the treaty which made Luxembourg part of Belgium, King William of Holland sent his armies over the frontier and only French intervention saved Belgium from complete conquest.

FINALLY, under pressure, Leopold agreed that Luxembourg, now reformed with part of the Belgian province of Limburg, should remain a Germanic State. Six years later Luxembourg entered the German Customs Union.

The next change came in 1866, when the war between Prussia and Austria resulted in a quick victory for Prussia and the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation. France therefore considered that Luxembourg's ties with Germany were broken. Prussia thought otherwise and maintained their garrison in the fortress.

Bismarck was playing a very subtle and, by most standards, a dirty game. By vague promises he had led Napoleon III. to believe that France might expect some territorial compensation for her recognition of Prussia's supremacy in Germany. So in 1867 the French Government suggested to King William of Holland, Duke of Luxembourg, that he might sell Luxembourg for five million francs. At the same time it was suggested to Belgium that she might



LUXEMBOURG, tiny Duchy with 300,000 inhabitants.

accept Luxembourg in exchange for the territory lost by France to her in 1814.

Belgium refused, but William, vaguely encouraged by Bismarck, was prepared to negotiate, and the Prince of Orange was sent to Paris for that purpose.

A WEEK later Bismarck suddenly came out into the open and announced that the cession of Luxembourg was equivalent to a declaration of war with Prussia. Napoleon III, off his guard and unready for war, had to call the deal off. A treaty was forthwith drawn up and signed in London which created Luxembourg in its present form. It was to be "henceforth a State perpetually neutral, under the collective guarantee of the signatory Powers" (France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia).

Prussia agreed to evacuate the fortress and destroy it. To this day no military force may be maintained in the city of Luxembourg except for the maintenance of order.

And so you find this country today, totally unarmed (the army numbers 500), sandwiched between the two greatest military forces the world has ever known. In 1914 she was invaded by Germany and offered no resistance. She knows that it may happen again, any day now.

However, for all the surrounding atmosphere of war this tiny country, a little larger than Dorset, continues her quiet industrious life. It is an uncomfortable position. But Luxembourg has survived one war; there is no reason why she should not survive another.

Donald Hodson

DARLING OF STAGE DIES

The Passing of Mrs. Patrick Campbell

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at one time the darling of the London stage, who will long be remembered as the triumphant Eliza Doolittle of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion", which she wrote especially for her.

According to a message from "Reuters" Mrs. Campbell's death occurred at Pau in the Pyrenees.

Mrs. Campbell, who was 73 years of age, was of Italian and Irish descent.

At the age of 18 she married a young officer, Patrick Campbell, who was killed in the Boer War in 1900.

Toast Of London
During the middle nineties, Londoners actually rushed back from the Continent to attend her openings. Not to have seen Campbell in her newest play was to admit no interest in things intellectual and things fashionable.

Prime Ministers and poets danced attendance in her dressing room. Mayfair's smartest hostesses vied for her friendship.

Actually her first stage appearance was made in 1888 and four years later she made her London debut. She swept London off its feet by her tempestuous playing of Paula Tanqueray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the St. James's Theatre in 1894.

She embarked on the management side at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1899.

And then, at the height of success, she was bereft. Her husband was killed in the Boer War. With her little daughter and son, Mrs. Campbell retired for a time. But the need for money brought her back. It was financial exigency that brought her to New York in Suderman's "Mogda" in 1902.

Played with Bernhardt
She played in the Ben Greet Company, and with Beerbolm Tree and Forbes-Robertson. She was one of the few women whom Sarah Bernhardt admitted to association with herself.

Mrs. Campbell's "Melland" played opposite Bernhardt's "Pelland" showed her to be a no mean rival of Bernhardt's talents.

She had a surpassing talent for characterization, humour and dramatic effect, as well as an artistic creative ability of the first rank.

Years after the death of Patrick Campbell, she married George Cornwallis-West.

She took up film work in 1934, her pictures including "Ripside", "Over the River", "The Dancers" and "Outcast Lady". She gave up acting four years ago.

Scandinavian Ships Held Up

Canada And S. Africa Take Action

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Scandinavian ships are held up in various parts of the world.

The South African Government has ordered Norwegian and Danish ships not to put to sea at present.

Until the position is clarified, the Canadian Government is considering taking over all Danish ships in Canadian ports.

Meanwhile a German broadcast from Copenhagen urges all Danish ships in the Mediterranean to make for Italy or Spain.

Similar action has been taken regarding Norwegian and Danish ships in Hongkong, where four have been held up.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—During question time in the House of Commons to-day Mr. R. A. Butler said that no negotiations had recently taken place with the Russian Government about the resumption of discussions on trade questions.

He said that the subject had been raised, however, by M. Malysky, the Russian Ambassador, when in conversation with Lord Halifax.

Mr. Butler told the House that no date has been fixed at present for the return of the British Ambassador who is now on leave in England.

Military Band Concert

We are asked to announce that the Military Band Concert originally intended for April 21 will now take place on Sunday April 28 in the Ground Floor Lounge of the Peninsula Hotel, commencing punctually at 9 p.m.

This Concert is in aid of The British War Organisation Fund.

By kind permission of Major H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., and Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) will play under the conductorship of Mr. W. E. Kifford, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster. The programme will include numbers by outstanding local vocalists.

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—It is understood that the Parliamentary Labour Party has decided not to ask for a private session to-morrow. Instead, it is understood, they will have a public debate on the Norwegian situation.

AIR FORCE SUCCESS

FROM PAGE ONE

their task over the towns, fjords, harbours and sea routes of the invaded country.

One British crew, having finished their reconnaissance flight, gave their whole attention to an enemy Heinkel which they pursued for half an hour. They put in two good bursts of machine-gun fire into the centre of the enemy plane. When they next attacked there was no return of fire from the German air gunner.

He appeared to have fallen forward over his gun and was either wounded or killed. The German pilot gained the shelter of a cloud just in time to avoid further damage. Another British reconnaissance aircraft damaged the starboard engine of a Heinkel which attacked it. The Heinkel broke off the engagement and made off into the clouds with smoke pouring from it.

Heinkels Driven Off
Another Heinkel was driven away by a third R.A.F. aircraft machine after only 50 rounds had been expended by the British R.A.F. gunner.

Brilliant Reconnaissance
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—It is authoritatively stated that an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane flew over Stavanger Aerodrome shortly after dawn to-day at a height of 50 feet and counted and classified every one of the numerous German aircraft parked there.

The pilot had instructions to gather photographs and information and would have exceeded orders had he jeopardised his safe return by attacking through the target was tempting.

The Germans were apparently taken entirely by surprise for the pilot was able to carry out the reconnaissance without interruption. He then made a second flight across the aerodrome to confirm his first observations.

The aircraft flew low over Stavanger skimming the roof-tops of the houses and railway station in which there were three passenger trains and a luggage train.

The pilot reported that Stavanger appeared to be asleep but the Germans apparently gave the alarm soon afterwards. He had to make his way towards the sea and there his aircraft was shot at by anti-aircraft fire and a Heinkel in the distance.

The German plane, however, did not close with the British aircraft which returned safely.

Two Heinkels Down
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The Air Ministry announces that whilst on patrol duty early in the evening of the north-east coast, a Hurricane aircraft of the Fighter Command of the R.A.F. shot down two enemy Heinkel bombers.

OSLO'S FALL DESCRIBED
The districts round the harbour defences.

Before he left the German troops had taken control of all military aerodromes including Ornebo, which is just outside the city. It was there that fifty Nazi planes landed.

With these they threatened to blow the inhabitants out of the city if any resistance was shown.

By noon the main station was packed with fleeing evacuees including women and children carrying all the possessions they could muster.

House Blown Up
They all seemed dazed. The air above was filled with the ceaseless roar of aeroplane engines apparently designed to terrify the inhabitants.

During the afternoon the correspondent watched three bombers from a great height blow up a house a few hundred yards away.

More bombs followed quickly. The watcher realised that counter-action had begun.

The uppermost feeling in the minds of the inhabitants seemed to be incomprehension at the turn of events and the question asked everywhere was "Why have the Allies allowed the Germans to do this?"

Scandinavia A Combat Area

U.S. Extension of The Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation re-defining the combat area established under the United States Neutrality Law.

The proclamation forbids American ships to enter all waters round the Scandinavian Peninsula.

The ports of Archangel and Murmansk are included in the new combat zone.

Norway can still buy arms in the United States without the necessity of paying cash since the proclamation is concerned only with combat zones and does not extend to either Norway or Denmark.

Other provisions of the Neutrality Law, such as the "Cash and Carry" clause, regulate the purchase of arms.

President Talks with Welles
WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—President Roosevelt has discussed the Scandinavian situation with Mr. Sumner Welles, who recently visited the capitals of Europe.

The final decision regarding the extension of Neutrality Law to include Norway and Denmark was apparently delayed owing to the lack of diplomatic information from Norway.

The President also conferred with Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, whose department recently made credits totalling \$25,000,000 available to Denmark, Norway

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

FROM PAGE ONE

operations elsewhere in the North Sea.

The fact that the Admiralty named only two destroyers must be considered in conjunction with the Admiralty policy of not revealing naval secrets.

It is also pointed out that it is not surprising that destroyers were sent to engage the German cruisers at Narvik, since they have many advantages, both numerically and in their ability to manoeuvre.

Damaged By Shrapnel
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—In connection with the German claims that they have damaged four Allied battleships and five cruisers, the Admiralty on Tuesday night replied that two cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters.

Nazi Admission
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—A Berlin High Command communique states that the Bluecher was heavily damaged outside Oslo while endeavouring to silence a battery of 11-inch guns. Subsequently she struck several mines and was lost.

The Karlsruhe, after having met strong resistance at Kristiansand, was heavily damaged and sank. A greater part of the crew were saved.

"The Bluecher was a new heavy cruiser of the Hülfer Class, commissioned since the war began. She was of 10,000 tons and carried eight 8-in. guns.

The Karlsruhe, which visited Hongkong in 1937 (the first and only German warship to do so since the Great War), was of the Kohn Class, of 6,000 tons and carrying nine 5.9-inch guns.

The Karlsruhe was torpedoed by a British submarine recently.

ANOTHER BATTLE RAGING

FROM PAGE ONE

added that planes are participating in the battle.

Fishermen and boats are standing by ready to conduct rescue work.

New Stockholm Report
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—According to the Stockholm Radio, a German warship is reported to have been sunk by British action near Arendal.

A German destroyer was sunk on Hortenport by the Norwegian cruiser-mine-layer, Olaftry Gvalson, the newest and largest unit of the Norwegian navy.

Still Fighting
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Norwegian coastal batteries were apparently still in action against German warships at Oslo Fjord this evening.

At 5.40 p.m. the German-controlled Oslo Radio broadcast an "order" to the batteries to cease fire.

The order was purported to come from the Norwegian commander at Oslo.

Transports Sunk
Stockholm, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—It is stated that an action, which occurred off the island of Paternoster when the British Fleet attacked a dozen large German transports, escorted by warships.

Two transports are reported sunk and the others scattered.

A German destroyer is reported to have been bombed and sunk by British planes in the estuary of Oslo Fjord.

GERMANS ENTER HAMAR

FROM PAGE ONE

until the vessel revealed her true colours yesterday.

Norwegians Dig In
MALMO, Sweden, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Norwegian troops have dug themselves in near Elverum, about eight miles north of Oslo and are resisting the German attempts to break their line.

According to the latest reports reaching here, fighting on a big scale is going on but details are lacking.

Nazis Bomb Open Towns
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—German planes bombed Drammen, Etnedal and Oestergaard in Oslo Fjord which are apparently in Norwegian hands.

Fires are reported to be raging in the towns.

Norwegians Wiped Out
The German dead are stated to number several hundred.

According to the "Aften Bladet" despite the Soviet decision to remain neutral, big Russian troop concentrations are reported in North Russia.

The Russian Arctic fleet is reported to have had steam up.

SPURIOUS MONEY FOR NORWAY

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The economic measures adopted by Germany against Denmark are being repeated in German-occupied Norway. Credit notes at an arbitrary rate of exchange are being given in exchange for goods.

In Norway notes are still at the old rate of exchange nominally, but actually they are worth nothing. Norwegians are forced to accept them in exchange for whatever the Germans want.

According to White House sources, "loans were among the subjects discussed by President Roosevelt."

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1890.

It is seven years since the construction of the Forth Bridge was first commenced, and all the knowledge that engineering science can yield has been brought to bear upon it.

The bridge owes its origin, indeed, to the terrible calamity which occurred on the Tay a little more than ten years ago, and it has been pushed forward in the face of tremendous difficulties, with a full recognition of the strain which it will have to bear.

Some idea of the vastness of the structure will be conveyed by the statement that its extreme length is nearly a mile and a quarter, and that, whilst eight millions of rivets have been used in its construction and 42 miles of bent plates have been used for its tubes, it presents something like twenty acres of surface to the painter. The cost of construction amounts to £3,000,000.

On the 17th ulto, Rajah Sir Charles Brooke of Sarawak annexed the Limbang River, which constitutes the main portion of Brunel, and to obtain jurisdiction over which has been for so long the policy of the Sarawak Government. No one was present from Brunel, and the hoisting of the flag was not known to the Sultan. The annexation is subject to the English approval.

"Chinese Editor Marries. — A newspaper published in Peking is understood to be the oldest in the world. It dates from a period about 200 years prior to the Norman Conquest of England. Naturally, its prolonged existence in an autocentrically governed country like China has been marked by numerous vicissitudes. Not the least notable of these is the fact, recently announced in its columns that during the thousand years of its existence nineteen hundred of its editors have been beheaded. This is, roughly speaking, an average of about two per annum.

I came across the above paragraph in a recent home paper, and anyone who takes an intelligent interest in all that is new could not fail to be struck with it. On first thoughts the information it contained seemed to me unlikely to be accurate, but mature reflection brought to mind that axiom of one's earliest youth: "Whatever is in the newspaper is true."

However free from exception subsequent experience has shown that axiom to be, yet my thirst after definite knowledge craved a little corroboration to satisfy it, and I turned to the able and exhaustive disquisition on the "Peking Gazette" which was delivered before the Tientsin Literary Society in the winter. In vain; not from ignorance but out of respect for his hearers' feelings, as I imagine, the gifted writer made no mention of the grim editorial slaughter. It was then I determined to take an independent course, and to interview the Editor of the "Gazette" himself. I found him after many and varied difficulties, and was ushered into the editorial sanctum where the great man sat. I employ these expressions to describe him and his room because they are consecrated by usage; they are inappropriate otherwise in the present instance. For the editor of the oldest newspaper in the world he was hardly abreast of the times, and it took me half an hour and all my Chinese to instil into him an idea of what being interviewed meant. However, a faint impression was made in time, and he consented to see what the operation was like. I commenced in the usual way: "Your valuable journal has the largest circulation in the world, I presume?"

"It has," was the prompt reply. "I haven't the figures by me just now, but the fact remains."

I marvelled at the ease with which he adapted himself to the situation. "The position you hold is, I am not wrong in saying, one of honour, and—if I may venture—of profit?"

"Profit, yes; honour, no. Your own sagas have said, I believe, a prophet has no honour in his own country; the two things are incompatible."

A timely cough came to my assistance, and he proceeded. "Most of my material is furnished by the Government, and I use my own discretion as to what shall appear. Sometimes somebody doesn't want something to be published; this is my chief source of profit."

I admired his candour and went on warily to the point on which I was most desirous of gaining information. "I have heard it reported," I said, "that you had many predecessors in your post of editor; I mean that it has occurred that editors have sometimes not remained in office very long. In fact, that there have been frequent solutions of continuity? If I may so say."

"Yes," he replied thoughtfully, "it is true that—"

Here the door was thrust open unceremoniously, and a petty mandarin followed, and my host, who ranged soldiers, walked in and held out a paper to the Editor. The latter inspected it carefully, read it through, and handed it back with a sigh.

"Yes," he said, "it seems in order" and turning to me, "it appears that I am a little out of stock in some character denoting an Imperial title and there is a difficulty about it. In fact, this paper is a warrant and there is about to be a 'solution of continuity' if I may so say," and he smiled sadly as he drew his forefinger round his neck.

"If you will excuse me a moment, I will send up the sub-editor, who will replace me, and further information

The rest was lost as the soldiers hurried him away. I did not wait for the sub-editor. My thirst for knowledge was abundantly satisfied,

DENMARK QUIET

Danes Find Sanctuary In Sweden

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Denmark is more or less quiet to-day with the population accepting the occupation with resignation.

Danish newspapers have been threatened with suspension and their owners and staffs with imprisonment if they do not obey German orders.

There was slight resistance at first. It is now confirmed that some Danish frontier guards were killed.

The Germans say that the resistance was based on erroneous orders received by the Danish guards.

Flee Into Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Many Danes have fled into Sweden near Malmö. Some of them made the journey across the 30-mile neck of the sea in open boats, many women and children being among them.

All official communication is still suspended. Travel out of Denmark is restricted.

BELGIUM'S ALARM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (UP).—Belgium has become thoroughly alarmed by the turn of events in Scandinavia.

A sudden and unexpected meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, which caused alarming speculation in view of the rumours that the British and French authorities have demanded permission for the passage of troops through Belgium.

However, these reports were later believed to lack foundation inasmuch as no Belgian military measures have so far been taken.

Leave Cancelled
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The granting of further Army leave has been suspended. The men who are already at the front are not affected by this ruling.

and the soundness of my childhood's axioms once more verified.

25 YEARS AGO
April 11, 1915.

The renewal of peace talks in Washington is attributed by the American Press to German inspiration. One of the German peace manoeuvres takes the form of a long interview with His Holiness the Pope, who is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that would prolong the war.

There were imposing war demonstrations at Breschia, where 20,000 people clamoured for war; at Naples, where Sig. Garibaldi spoke, and also at Leghorn and Rome. Would-be demonstrators at Rome were dispersed and there were several arrests.

10 YEARS AGO
April 11, 1930.

The results of the Naval Conference were outlined by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Sheffield. He estimated that the Three Power agreement would mean Britain saving between 60 and 70 million pounds up to 1936. Compared with the figures submitted to the abortive Geneva Conference in 1927, the present Treaty meant a total reduction of the Three Powers of 521,300 tons in cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The agreement would mean the early scrapping of five British and three American battleships and of one Japanese battleship and restricting the numbers for the countries to 13, 15 and 12 respectively.

5 YEARS AGO
April 11, 1935.

The first definite move in the international conference in Stresa was the presentation to the delegates of the text of the French memorandum to the League of Nations, calling the Council to act in view of the threat of war, provoked by Germany's rearmament.

It is stated on the best authority that France and Italy will demand Britain's aid in curbing Germany from any further violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

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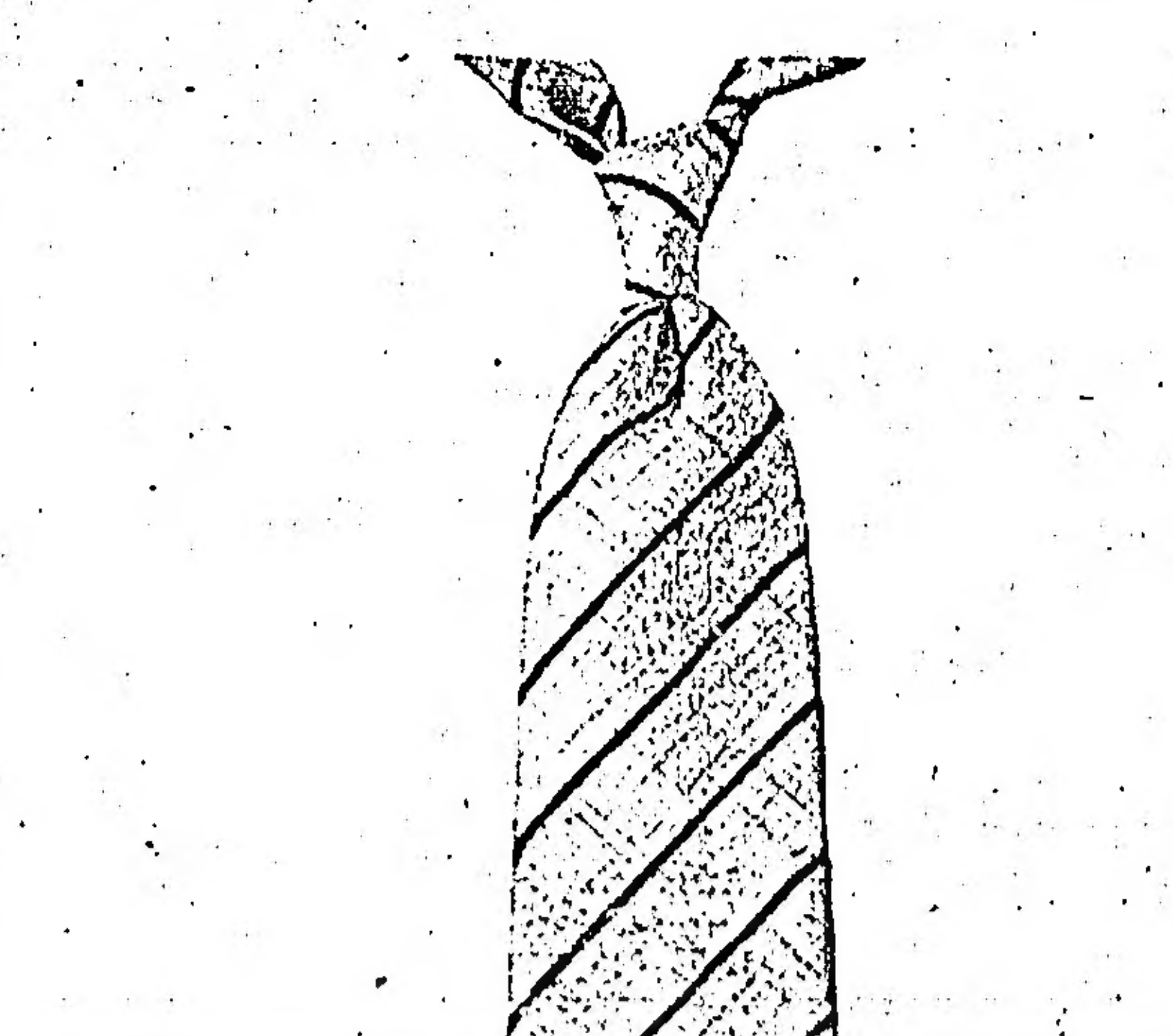
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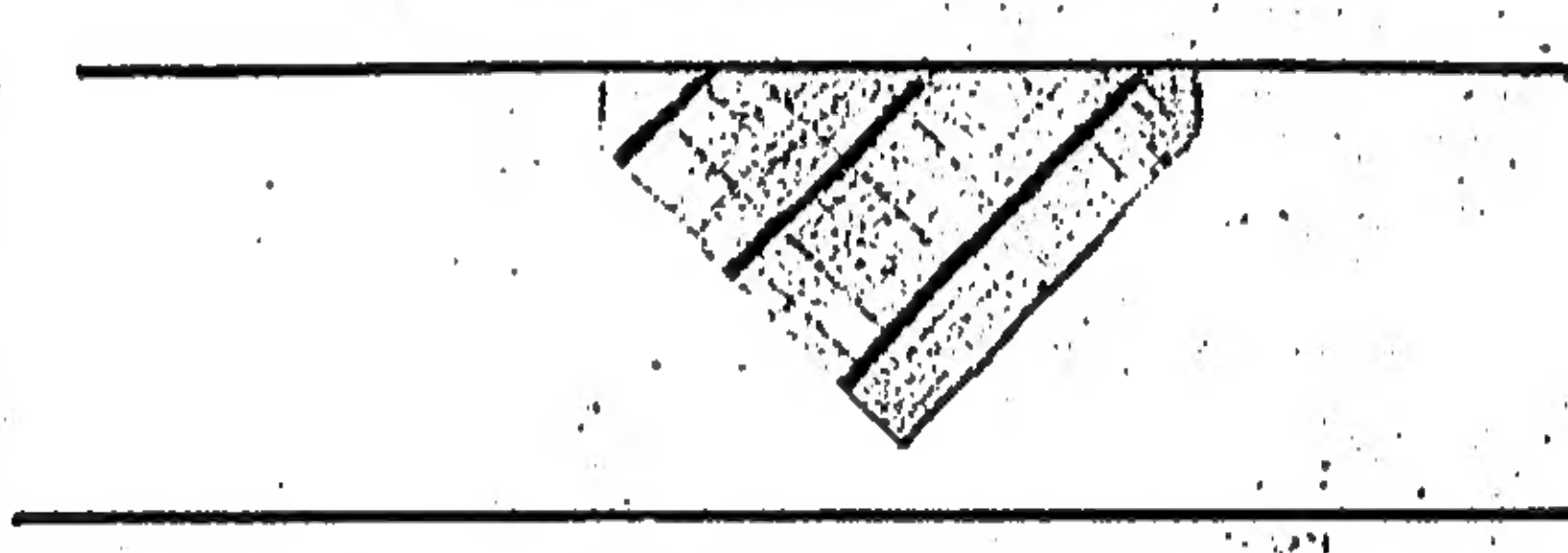


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"Pilgrim's" Hockey Notes

UNBEATEN RECORD MAINTAINED

Central British Assn. Draw With Police In Tournament Game

C.B.A. maintained their undefeated record last Sunday when, in a tournament game at King's Park, they held the Police to a 1-1 draw.

The bumpy state of the ground spoilt good hockey, but fast play and interesting exchanges were the order of the day. The Police showed superiority in the second half but had to be content with a draw. Their forwards were fast but were of little use when in the circle.

At the commencement, the home side had most of the game, but Balwant Singh, in the opposite goal, was only once seriously tested and that was when Smith on the right wing sent in a terrific drive at goal. The Police custodian got his foot to it and made a brilliant clearance. Though C.B.A. did most of the pressing in the first half, the finishing in the circle of both forward lines was poor. The worst offenders were Narwant Singh and Blake, the respective left wingers, who seemed too erratic when they got to the edge of the circle. However, many of the midfield movements were well thought out, and at times cleverly executed. There was no score when the interval arrived.

POSITIONAL CHANGES

Positional changes were made in the Police attack on resumption. Teja Singh, who was playing a poor game at right wing, was seen on the left, and Narwant Singh, from left wing to inside right, with Fauja Singh on the extreme right. This rearrangement showed considerably better form in attack.

Within 15 minutes, after having most of the play, Police scored an excellent goal through Jasbir Singh, the result of splendid work by Fauja Singh on the right wing, who, running through, put in a terrific centre. C.B.A. were not slow to reply, however, and five minutes later S. A. Fowler, receiving a pass from Smith, equalised with a good shot which had this half was, if anything, faster than the first. Both goalkeepers were on occasions severely tested, and some fine runs were seen on both sides.

The game ended in a draw which, considering the equalities of the teams, was a fair result.

BOND MISSED
The absence of Vic. Bond from the home side's defence was very noticeable. Taylor filled the vacancy at right back, and his display was anything but bright. N. Whitley, however, was a capable partner who put in some very strenuous work. The best of the halves, and the Fowler brothers, Syd. George and Ernie, formed a dangerous inside trio in the attack. C.B.A. must now defeat Recreio if they hope to be the champions.

Police gave a very good account of themselves, especially in the second half, when they completely dominated play. Man Singh and Blackburn formed a strong partnership at back, and the C.B.A. attack seldom got past them. Mehr Singh at centre-half, took some time to settle, but once he did so, his spitting work was grand. He was ably supported by Leslie and Brown.

Of the forwards, Fauja Singh and Besir Singh were the best; Wall did his best but he was badly in need of practice. I am given to understand he has been too busy with Rugger this season.

Had the Police played on a sand pitch, I am certain the result would have been in their favour.

GOOD MATCH ANTICIPATED BETWEEN RADIO AND C.B.A.

WHAT PROMISES to be a good match will take place on Sunday morning on the Police ground at Boundary Road, when C.B.A. will meet the Radio Sports Club, present champions of the tournament.

C.B.A. have lost two points with one game in hand, and Radio have also lost the same number of points with two games in hand. Should C.B.A. defeat Radio they will be the new champions.

W/O Vicary (R.E.) and Cpl. Hodge will officiate as umpires.

Here are the records of both teams:—

	P	W	L	D	F	A
C.B.A.	8	6	0	2	33	0
Radio	7	6	1	0	23	11

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The following were the results of football matches played in the Home Regional Leagues to-day:

SOUTH "C"
Southampton 4 Brentford 1
Tottenham 3 Fulham 1

SOUTH "D"
Aldershot 0 Queen's P. R. 3
Brighton 1 Southend 1

MIDLAND
Birmingham 0 Wolves 1

NORTH-WESTERN
Bolton 5 Burnley 1

Scottish
WESTERN
Ayr 2 Albion 0
Dumbarton 2 Kilmarnock 2
Partick 0 Queen's Park 0

EASTERN
East Fife 0 Arbroath 2
Leith 4 Raith 0
St. Johnstone 4 Hibernian 0
Stenmuir 4 St. Bernards 0

LIFE-SAVING CLASSES

Life-saving classes for Royal Life-saving Society awards having commenced in Hongkong, all information concerning the formation of classes and handbooks of instruction will be available on application from Sub-Inspector R. J. Hunt, local representative of the Royal Life-saving Society.

Closing Date For Six-a-side Tournament

THE HON. SECRETARY of the H.K.H.A. wishes to remind all club secretaries that entries for the Six-a-side Tournament will close on April 18. A council meeting will be held on that date, and the draw will be made so that the games will commence on Sunday, April 21. There is no entrance fee for this tournament.

As the warm weather is fast approaching and owing to unforeseen circumstances, the International Tournament will not take place this season. The Six-a-side Tournament will end the Association's activities.

Badminton

University Retain Senior Title For Fourth Successive Year

UNIVERSITY won the A division of badminton league for the fourth year in succession when they beat Chinese Y.M.C.A. 6-2 at Recreio last night before a large gathering.

Brilliant team work was the outstanding feature of the University pairings and they led 2-1 at the end of the first round, 4-2 at the end of the second round, and clinched the battle when T. K. Hui and H. F. Chew beat H. M. Lau and F. C. Chung 21-3. Only eight sets were played.

One of the closest matches of the evening was between K. L. Yung and C. K. Lee (University) and F. Koh and C. Au (Y.M.C.A.), being set at 20-20. The Varsity pair won 23-21.

Scores:
K. L. Yung and C. K. Lee (University) beat F. Koh and C. Au 23-21; beat T. H. Wong and L. C. Leng 21-10.
M. S. Lim and T. H. Bun (University) beat Lau and Chung, 21-10; lost to Koh and Au 13-21.
P. K. Hui and H. F. Chew (University) beat Lau and Chung 21-3; lost to Koh and Au 12-21; beat Wong and Leng 21-10.

Recreio Beat Tai Koo
Recreio A beat Tai Koo 5-1 in the mixed doubles league at Tai Koo.
J. Clark and Miss Beattie (Tai Koo) lost to J. Remedios and Miss O. Ribeiro 22-23; lost to M. A. Oliveira and Miss M. Ribeiro 14-21; beat L. A. Carvalho and Miss M. Silva 21-10.
H. Main and Mrs. Main (Tai Koo) lost to Remedios and Ribeiro 14-21; lost to Oliveira and Miss Ribeiro 10-21; lost to Carvalho and Miss Silva 6-21.

Diocesan Boys' Annual Sports Meeting

The annual athletic meeting of the Diocesan Boys' School will take place to-morrow morning (Friday) on the School ground, commencing at 11 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.

Craigengower Eleven

The following will represent Craigengower Cricket Club in a Second Division League match against Police Recreation Club on Saturday at 2 p.m. on the latter's ground:

D. R. Innes (Capt.), N. Broadbridge, A. H. Esmail, A. B. Hanson, A. Hung, E. L. Lam, E. W. Leonard, T. Lock, A. M. Omar, W. K. Way and J. L. Young. Score: W. Broadbridge.

Kumaons Defeat Rajputana Rifles In Large Units Semi-final

The Kumaon Rifles ran riot last Saturday and easily defeated Rajputana Rifles in the semi-finals of the Large Units Tournament at Shamshuipo by four goals to one. What is more, the Kumaons thoroughly deserved their victory.

The Champions appeared to be all at sixes and sevens, and despite a promising revival by their attack in the second half, they were eventually beaten by a superior side.

The Kumaons took the offensive from the bully-off and after 10 minutes' pressure forced a short corner, Captain Loch took the hit, but his attempt was well saved by Diwan Ali. Trilok Singh, however, followed up and opened accounts with a good shot.

The pace increased, Kumaons were playing a much better game and it came as no surprise when Neraln Singh put them two up with the best goal of the match.

Lal Singh started the move and a bout of snappy play between Trilok and Neraln Singh brought the goal.

FOUR SHORT CORNERS

Keeping up the attack, the Kumaons forced four short corners, but could not make further headway as their drives were obstructed by a bunch of defenders, Datta Ram in particular making some brilliant clearances.

In this half, there was one great weakness in the Rajputana team. That was at centre half, where Ouda Ram had a very lean time indeed.

The highlight of the second half was the desperate efforts of the Champions' attack to equalise. Indrajit Singh combined effectively but found the Kumaon defence in great form. Gushaln Singh at right back was unpassable, and Lal Singh kept the speedy Sha Wali well in check.

However, the Kumaons broke away on three occasions and registered two further goals. Captain Loch on the right wing, who made his presence felt in words, received a long pass from Neraln Singh and, beating Datta Ram in fine style, scored a grand goal. He followed this success with a second goal—the fourth of the match—off a short corner hit. I would say that he was rather fortunate as Neraln Singh had fumbled the ball before the hit was taken.

SOLITARY GOAL

Rajputana Rifles again took up the offensive and during a concerted attack in the closing minutes of the game, Indrajit Singh scored their one and only goal off a short corner hit.

The Champions were attacking strongly when the whistle signalled the end of the game. Fine opportunism on the part of the forwards enabled the Kumaons to win. Loch, operating on the right wing, sent in many beautiful centres, and proved to be the brains of the attack.

Credit must also go to Neraln Singh. He and Partaub struck a partnership that was a treat to watch.

The Champions were never able to settle down to smooth play. Mistakes both in attack and defence were frequent, but nevertheless the game was played at high speed throughout and some good hockey was seen. There is little doubt that the Kumaons will be the new champions this season.

R. ENGINEERS' CRICKET AVERAGES

Sgt. Donyor's Brilliant All-round Feat

ROYAL ENGINEERS, who have concluded all their Army cricket fixtures with the exception of the Champions v. Rest match have enjoyed a splendid season.

They were runners-up in the Large Units Knock-out Competition, in which they played 37 matches, won 23, lost seven and drew seven, while 40th Coy. Royal Engineers won the Small Units Knock-out Competition, winning three of the four matches played and were conceded one walk-over.

Sgt. Shipp headed their batting averages with 20.23, his highest innings being 131 not out against the Royal Army Service Corps, while Major Parsons topped the bowling figures with 6.34, taking 41 wickets in 88 overs for 260 runs.

DENYER'S FIGURES
The best individual feat of the season, however, goes to Sgt. Denyer, who, with one match to play (Champions v. The Rest) has taken 140 wickets and has scored 920 runs.

The following were the batting and bowling averages for the season just concluded:

	Bats.	N.O.	R.	H.S.	AV.
Sgt. Shipp	20	4	403	131	20.23
Sgt. Denyer	14	2	129	58	23.23
Sgt. Donyor	20	7	470	84	22.18
Sgt. Ratcliffe	26	2	523	88	22.95
Sgt. Ratcliffe	10	2	222	53	19.66
Sgt. Bailey	34	4	545	115	18.10
L/C. Waite	10	2	233	37	17.52
Capt. Gros	14	2	303	63	16.92

The following three figure innings were scored:—Sgt. Shipp, 131 not out; H.A.S.C. Small Units, first round; Sgt. Bailey 116 v. R.C. of Sig.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
Major Parsons	88	7	250	41	6.34
Sgt. Megson	42	3	172	22	7.81
Sgt. Denyer	144	12	529	71	7.23
L/C. Waite	13	5	250	23	11.30
L/C. Shaw	89	8	228	22	11.40
Sgt. Ratcliffe	137	29	545	43	12.41
Sgt. Shipp	81	6	356	28	12.71

The following took five or more wickets in a match (figures in brackets denote number of occasions):—Denyer (5); Parsons (3); Ratcliffe (3); Shipp (3); Waite (1); Shaw (1); Megson (1); H.A.S.C. Small Units, first round; Sgt. Bailey 116 v. R.C. of Sig.

Wicket-keeper (Bailey)—c. 12, st. 9.

Only Four Tennis League Entries To Date

ONLY FOUR ENTITIES have been received to date for the Hongkong Tennis League, the closing date for which is Monday, April 15.

Hon. Secretaries of clubs affiliated to the Association and wishing to enter for any one, or all divisions of the League, are reminded that entries must reach the Hon. League Secretary, Mr. C. J. Trench, Waterworks Department, P.W.D., on or before April 15.

REGISTRATION

The attention of Club Secretaries is also drawn to Rule 4 of the League which states:—"At least one week before the commencement of the League season, every club participating in the League, shall register with the League Secretary the names of four players as the nucleus of every team entered in the A, B, and C Division. Such registered players will not be allowed, during the season, to play in any lower division than that for which they are registered."

The League season will commence on Tuesday, May 14.



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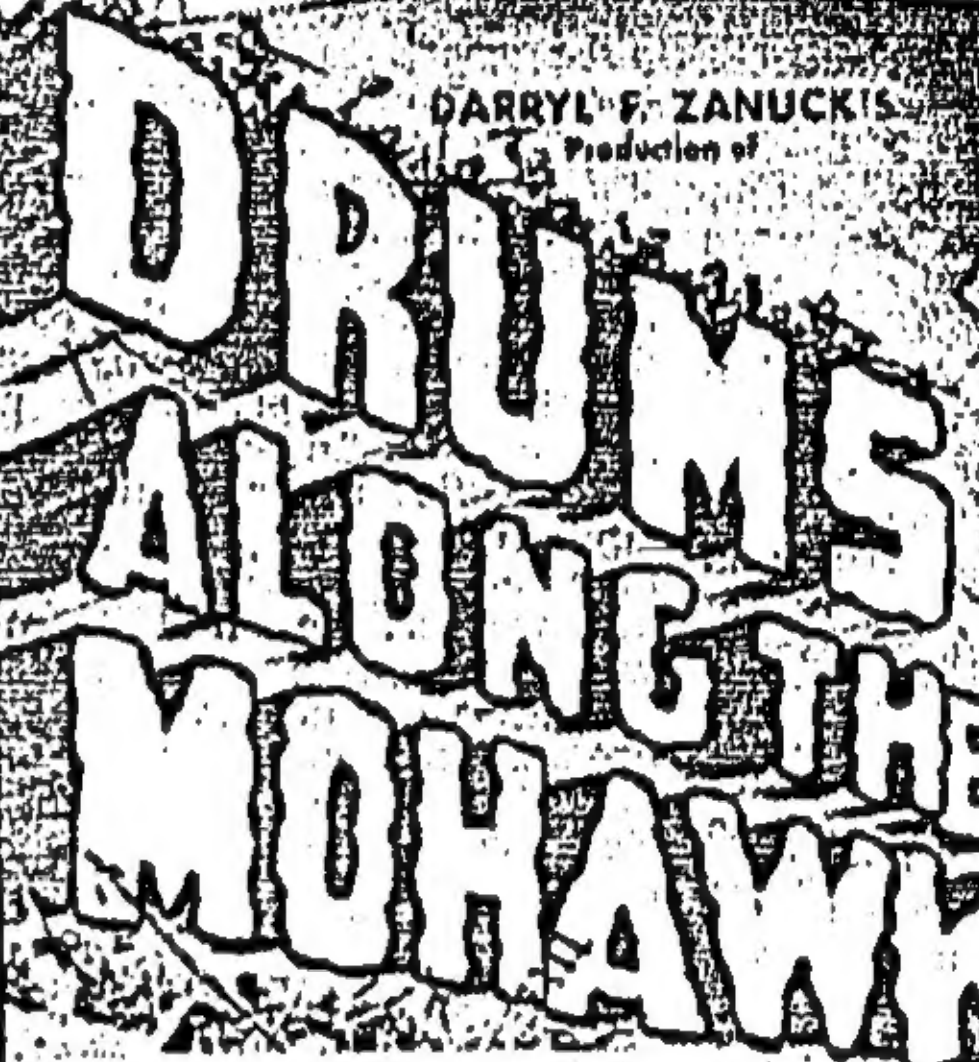
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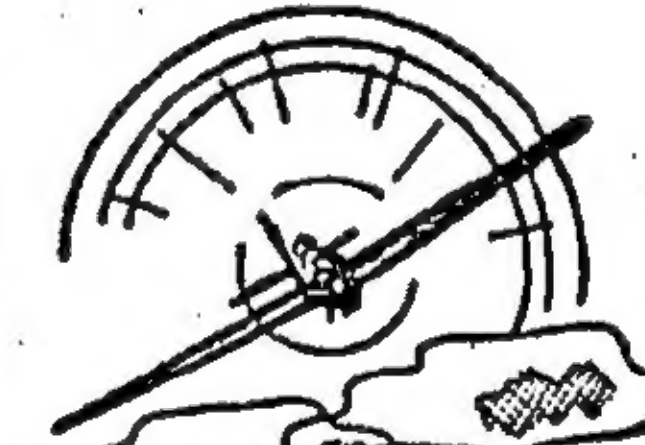
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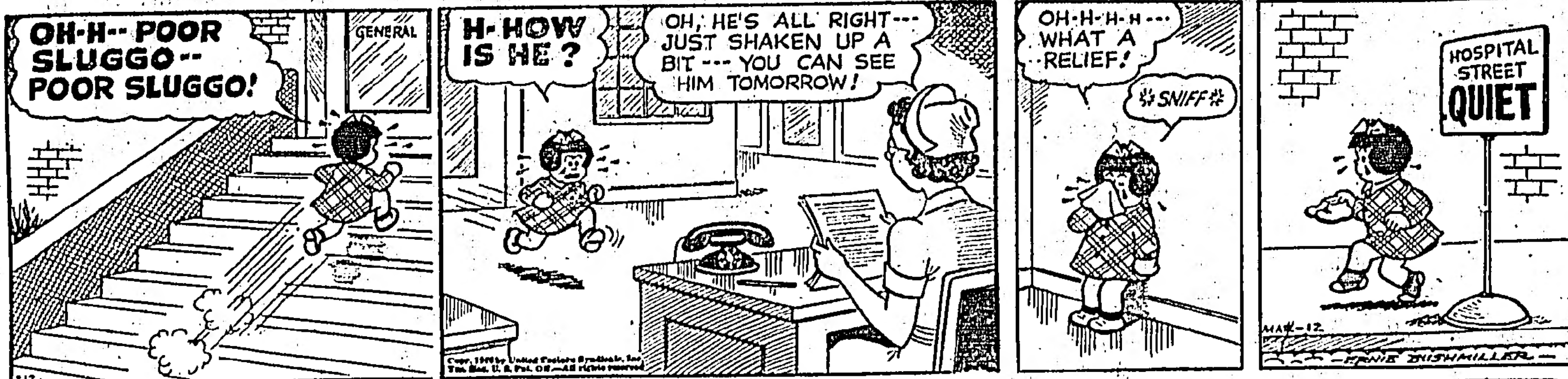


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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

"THE Royal Air Force carried out another reconnaissance raid over Germany last night. A number of leaflets were dropped."

You shrug, perhaps, at the familiar words, drop the newspaper or turn off the radio. "Another leaflet raid..." Just a commonplace item of the war news.

Just a job of routine work, a practice flip for our boys before they get down to the real work of the war in the air. There are many men and women at home, reading the news by the comfort of their firesides, who dismiss it like that.

Well, here's the great story I am now able to tell of one leaflet raid that will bring a real thrill of pride instead of a shrug.

It was made by a flight of five bombers, manned by crews who knew that they were facing weather which meant death.

It was carried out without a shot being fired, yet high officers in the R.A.F. consider that this flight is the grimmest and most courageous episode of the war in the air.

It ended with crews unconscious from lack of oxygen, wings frozen by engines on fire, parachutes jumping into the darkness... and complete success.

"Nickels" Express To Germany

WHEN five Armstrong-Whitworth "Whitley" bombers of a squadron in France were detailed to drop leaflets over five towns in Germany, the pilots and crews were faced with possibility of Arctic weather conditions.

They knew that they would be flying high to escape detection by German searchlights... they knew that their worst enemy would

Rose broke the anguished silence. "Yes Andy," she said, "a man can feel great hurt too."

He gave her a swift look to see whether she was laughing at him. But her eyes were honest with sympathy. Painfully, he rose, "I guess," he said stiffly, "that a man would stand on his feet and take it."

She looked at him with beaming admiration. "Yes, a real man does. Suddenly, his expression changed and all at once, he was strangely, indefinably, more adult. "Sit down Rose." She sat down and he smiled in a way that was infinitely more poignant than any words of his had been. "I guess I'm being kind of a nuisance, ain't I?"

She lifted one eyebrow quizzically. "You'll always be a nuisance—a charming delightful nuisance." He matched her words with an air of mockery. "You think so Rose?"

"Yes," she said, watching him steadily, "and through everything, every storm of life that twists you, every time fate smashes you right in the face, nobody'll ever break that fine honest courage of yours, Andy."

He stared at her. "Gee, it's funny."

"What's funny Andy?" He groped for what he meant. "I know, just as well as I'm standing here, I know you're telling me these things only so as to make me be these things."

She could see him examining himself mentally, could almost hear the wheels go round. "And yet somehow," he went on, "it's working. I feel I can take it. I can take it Rose. Gee, I feel like a man. Honest I do."

She twinkled at him. "Now you're thinking like one Andy." "Look, I— I— He stopped, then went on. "I'm all right now, Rose. I guess I caught my second wind."

"You're sure?" she asked, knowing it wasn't true at all. He'd fooled her for a second and part of what he'd said might have been just a little bit to the good. To have realized what she was doing, and to have wanted her to believe it had worked was even a step further than he was aware of.

"The whole thing's been kinda

NIGHT FLIGHT

LEAFLETS
The R.A.F.'s
Grandest
Story



Suffering agonies the crews crouched in their swaying planes fighting ice and fire.

BY WILLIAM
COURTENAY

be, not Messerschmitts, but the elements.

But the Squadron had already been in France for a month waiting, as most of the R.A.F. at home are waiting for the thrill of action. Pent-up feelings found expression in unrelieved joy when the signal was received that this, the biggest of all leaflet and reconnaissance raids was to be undertaken by this Squadron.

The loads of "nickels"—as the leaflets are termed in Service circles—were taken aboard in France, several tons of them.

In the darkness of this wintry night, "nickels" were loaded up, fuel filled the petrol tanks for the long night ride, crews donned their "teddy bear" suits, fleeced boots and parachutes. Here was the great adventure at last. The flight took off at midnight. The five bombers parted, each set

on a compass course for the town on which the leaflets were to be dropped.

Climbing to 17,000 feet the machines crossed the frontier and in the inky blackness of the night penetrated deep into the heart of Germany.

Each bomber reached its objective, scattered the propaganda leaflets, and turned for home.

★
IT was then that they faced the battle... a grimmer fight than that against men and guns, a fight against cold, and ice, and fire.

One by one the machines ran into snow and ice-forming clouds. The temperature was thirty degrees below freezing point. Ice formed on the wings and weighed the aircraft down. Ice froze the instruments and made the planes unmanageable.

The men were frozen. Crews suffered agonies as they crouched in their places in the grip of frost-

bite. And then, in one plane the oxygen supply, necessary for high-altitude flying, failed.

Men slumped to the floor. Sick and dizzy they rolled about in the swaying plane. Gunners in the turrets were hunched, unconscious, across their guns which were so jammed by ice that they could not have fired.

Then a streak of flame shot through the blackness of the night. A new terror had attacked the airmen.

FIRE!
Engines ablaze, the plane swaying dangerously, the captain of the aircraft ordered his men to jump.

But ice had wrecked the inter-communication telephones—to his crew. Two men could not receive his order.

While the flames roared through the roof of the engines, the captain was faced with the grim alternatives of bailing out to save three, and leaving the other two to their fate, or of attempting to land and risk killing all five.

He decided to land. Gliding down through the inky darkness, he strained his eyes as they swooped to earth. Nearer... nearer... Suddenly a hillside loomed up before him. There was a crash, and the great machine piled up on the frozen grass. The crew scrambled, half-stunned to the ground. All five were saved.

The remainder of the flight was a drone on through the clouds, while the cold grip of ice closed on them. Men gasped and cried as they struggled to breathe.

Captain and navigator in one machine beat their heads against the metal fittings of the pilot's cockpit as a relief against the agony of lack of oxygen.

★
AGAIN a spurt of flame. Frantic orders shouted into the telephones... another engine was on fire. Captain of the aircraft gave the order to jump.

First man to bail out with his parachute was caught on the falling plane by his telephone head-phones.

HE HUNG THERE, SWAYING IN MID-AIR, WHILE THE PLANE SPUN DIZZILY DOWNWARD, FLAMES SHOOTING FROM THE BURNING ENGINE.

They hacked him free, and he dropped. The captain watched his men go, while he struggled to recover control of the machine.

But ice had jammed the controls. She dived downwards, utterly unmanageable, dropping from 15,000 feet to 2,000 feet. It took the combined strength of pilot and navigator to pull it out on to an even keel. The captain trimmed the bomber to glide to land by itself with no one at the controls.

Then, less than 300 feet from the ground, he jumped overboard. By a miracle, in that short space between burning plane and earth his parachute opened, checked, and saved his life.

A laconic announcement was made. "Another successful flight by the R.A.F. over Germany..." That's all.

"Perhaps I'd better." He looked about him. "Charming little affair, Polly. You'll pardon me, please?"

THE Judge almost fainted with relief as he heard his son's voice. He began to lie elaborately. "Oh I only called up, Andy, to congratulate you on the play."

"Dad," Andy said, "I appreciate your thoughtfulness but I don't think you should've stayed up so late."

"What! Me? Why Andrew, I was—"

"I'll be out late Dad," Andy cut in, "so you go to bed and try to get some sleep because you been looking pretty rocky these past few days. 'Whoo,' he sighed and went weak with thankfulness. Rose Meredith had certainly done her job well.

But in the Benedict library, Polly was facing Andy with dangerous calm. "Well," she said, "Adrift in Tahiti is now a thing of the past. And I must say I'm not sorry."

"I'm sure you wouldn't be Polly."

"What do you mean I wouldn't?" Andy regarded her with friendly tolerance. "When you're older, you'll understand. When you've experienced the storms of life, when you've passed a milestone or two—"

She advanced on him with a menacing eye. "Listen Andrew Hardy, you're not talking to poor little Tahiti now. You're talking to Polly Benedict. And Polly Benedict doesn't jump in volcanoes."

Suddenly she flung her arms around him and gave him a violent kiss. Then she pulled away and said wickedly, "Well, Rear Admiral, now are you through with women?"

Andy stared at her. Then his face widened into a grin. "Woo," he cried. "Then he reached out for her. 'Little Polly sure heap pretty native maiden.'"

She darted away and the chase was on. Milestone or no milestone, Andy Hardy was going to get another kiss from his best girl or know the reason why.

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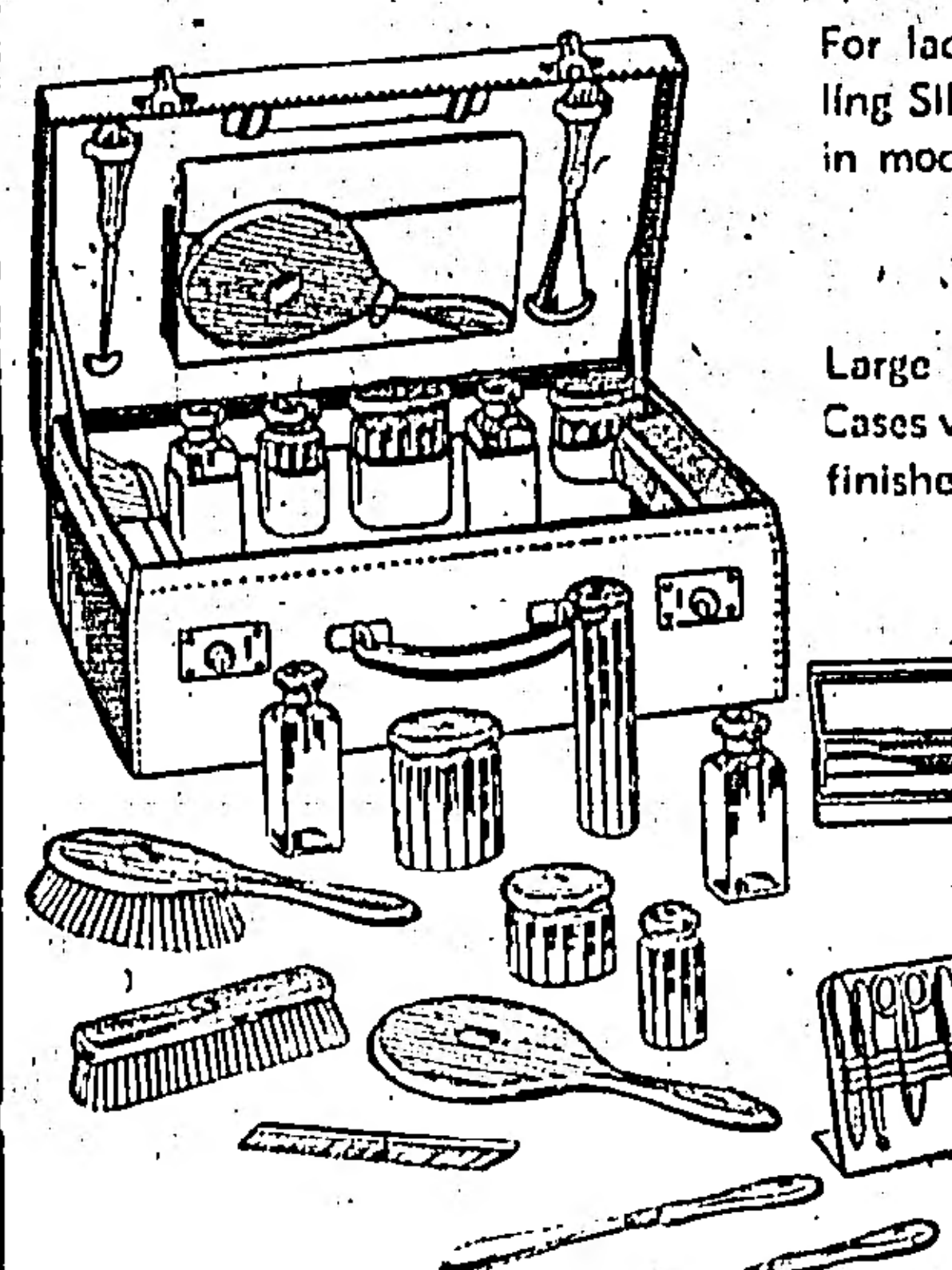
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Military Band Concert At Peninsula Hotel

The Military Band Concert originally arranged for April 21 will now take place on Sunday, April 29, in the ground floor Lounge of the Peninsula Hotel, commencing punctually at 9 p.m.

This Concert is in aid of the British War Organisation Fund and an enjoyable evening's music is anticipated.

By kind permission of Major H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., and Officers, the Band of The 1st Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) will play under the conductorship of Mr. W. E. Kifford, A.M.C.M., Bandmaster, and the programme will include numbers by outstanding local vocalists.

In the Colony of Hongkong, including the Island, Kowloon and New Territories, during the week ended on Saturday, there were altogether 97 traffic accidents as the result of which four persons were killed and 37 persons were injured.

Of the persons killed, a Chinese male, age 47, was knocked down and killed by a private motor car while walking along the road, a Chinese male, age 40, died from injuries received when the tricycle on which he was a passenger ran off the roadway, and a bicycle rider, age 24, died from injuries received when his bicycle collided with a bridge wall. A Chinese male, age 70, a carpenter in the Tai Shan garage, was knocked down and killed by a lorry when the lorry was being reversed into the garage.

Regarding last week's return, the Chinese male, age 42, who was knocked down and injured by a bus on March 12 in Kowloon crossing the carriageway, succumbed to his injuries on April 1.

Of the persons injured, 22 were pedestrians who were struck by vehicles while crossing the carriageway. Among the casualties was a case of attempted suicide in which a Chinese female received injuries when she threw herself in front of a tramcar.

A bicycle rider and a ricksha driver were injured as the result of collisions between vehicles, one bicycle rider and two lorry passengers were injured on falling from a moving bicycle and moving lorry respectively, a tram passenger was injured when his head struck an electric standard while he was leaning out of the tram window, four bus passengers and four tram passengers were injured while alighting from moving buses and moving trams respectively, and a bus passenger was injured while attempting to board a moving bus.

Of the 97 accidents, 30 were collisions between vehicles, 33 were collisions between vehicles and pedestrians and 25 were due to other causes.

Concluding—



like a dream," he said, fighting back the tears. "How could a guy like me ever deserve anybody like you, yet? Gee, I gotta lot to do before I rate a woman like you."

SHE knew then, which wound was hurting him most. He was feeling the raw pain of humiliation. And it was up to her that it didn't leave a scar. "Why Andy," she said with a deprecating smile, "I'm a couple of years' older than that funny little country school teacher who once gave you a few weeks of high school dramatics. There'll be a dozen other girls who will have come into your life."

"No girl will ever forget you."

She poured it on. "It's inevitable when a man is attractive."

"Oh, You think I'm gonna be an attractive man?"

"Of course," he said virtuously, "I wouldn't deliberately set out to break any woman's heart." Then suddenly, there was a genuine note of excitement in his voice. "But say, I've got a lot of other things to think of besides love. Ever gotta study now and get to practice and be a judge like my father. I'm going to try to get to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Rose didn't seem in the least surprised. "I think you'll make it Andy," she said comfortably. "There's steel in your backbone. And there'll be plenty of women in your life too."

"Sure," Andy thought of his last trip to the Capitol. "There's a lot of beautiful women in Washington. Foreigners, you know. Spies and lobbyists."

She sat back, breathing freely now. The boy actually sounded normal. "You'll be able to cope with them and with all the mysterious and wonderful things that are going to happen to you."

Andy reflected. Then he turned to her and said judiciously, "I can't say I thoroughly approve of your Franklin guy but there aren't any hard feelings on your part?"

She shook her head happily. "No Andy. I always knew we could never be anything but a milestone in each other's life."

He spoke magnanimously. "I'll remember you always, at least until I get started to going to college. You see," he added frankly, "a man'd be a fool to promise anything in the face of two thousand co-eds."

"Fair enough," Rose assured him. "And now, I think I'll go inside. This has been an exciting evening and I'm a little tired."

"Sure," he agreed blandly. "You're bound to get tired easier when you're approaching middle-age." He held out his hand. "Good night Rose. It's been a pleasure to meet you."

"Goodnight dear—and goodbye." Andy looked out after her as she disappeared in the shadows and in that moment he actually seemed to grow six inches in height. Then he

looked over the universe with majestic pride, jammed his thumbs into his belt and struck an attitude. "Com'on Hardy," he said to the high heavens, "we got a mile-stone in our pocket now."

He strode on down the street and when he saw the blaze of Polly's garden party, Chinese lamps, and kids all over the place with refreshments, he turned up the path.

Everyone practically leaped on him.

"I simply adored the moon," said the soulful fourteen-year-old Maxine.

Andy nodded with superior adult calm. "I agree. Young Higgin, botham is a promising youngster. Stickin' plaster had been hidin' in the shadows. Now, hardly daring to breathe or believe his own ears he came forth. His eyes were all swollen from weeping."

Andy spoke to him. "Nothing's worth crying about my boy," he said in his father's tone. "You've got to take things like that moon to-night with steel in your backbone." He patted the lad's shoulder.

"Listen son, anything bothers you from now on you come to me and I'll straighten you out, man to man."

Suddenly Polly appeared. She was quite dignified but still the hurt hostess. "I'm glad you came Andy," she said. "Your father telephoned. Do you want to use the library phone?"

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WHITEAWAY'S

BERGEN RECAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES

Skaggerak forced by Allied Warships: Panic in Oslo as
naval units mass off Fjord: City may be bombarded

GERMAN FLEET SAID TRAPPED BY SWIFT ALLIED ACTION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AMSTERDAM, APR. 10 (UP).—BRITISH FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED THE NORWEGIAN PORTS OF BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY RADIO STOCKHOLM.

HIGH SWEDISH AUTHORITIES AT STOCKHOLM ALSO REVEALED TO-DAY THAT THEY WERE IN RECEIPT OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE RECAPTURED THE TWO CITIES.

Another announcement by Radio Stockholm, says an Amsterdam message, declared that British warships are at present lying in Oslo Fjord opposite the Norwegian capital.

A panicky evacuation of the city is under way, and it is believed the British naval units have fixed a time for the Germans to leave Oslo, after which the city will be shelled.

OCCUPATION CONFIRMED

Stockholm, April 10 (UP).—The Swedish General Staff has confirmed the Allied occupation of Bergen and Trondheim.

DARING ADVENTURE

A daring and successful adventure by British warships was announced by the British Admiralty to-day, according to a New York message, which says that the National Broadcasting Corporation intercepted the announcement.

It is claimed that British warships have "forced the Skagerrak".

Two German transports are reported to have been sunk and ten German warships are believed to be trapped.

"REUTER" CONFIRMATION

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Authoritative British quarters state that British forces have captured Trondheim and Bergen.

Altogether 40,000 tons of German shipping is reported sunk in Oslo Fjord since the German invasion started on Tuesday morning.

With news of British naval successes going the round of Stockholm, the air of depression apparent here in the morning is now lifting.

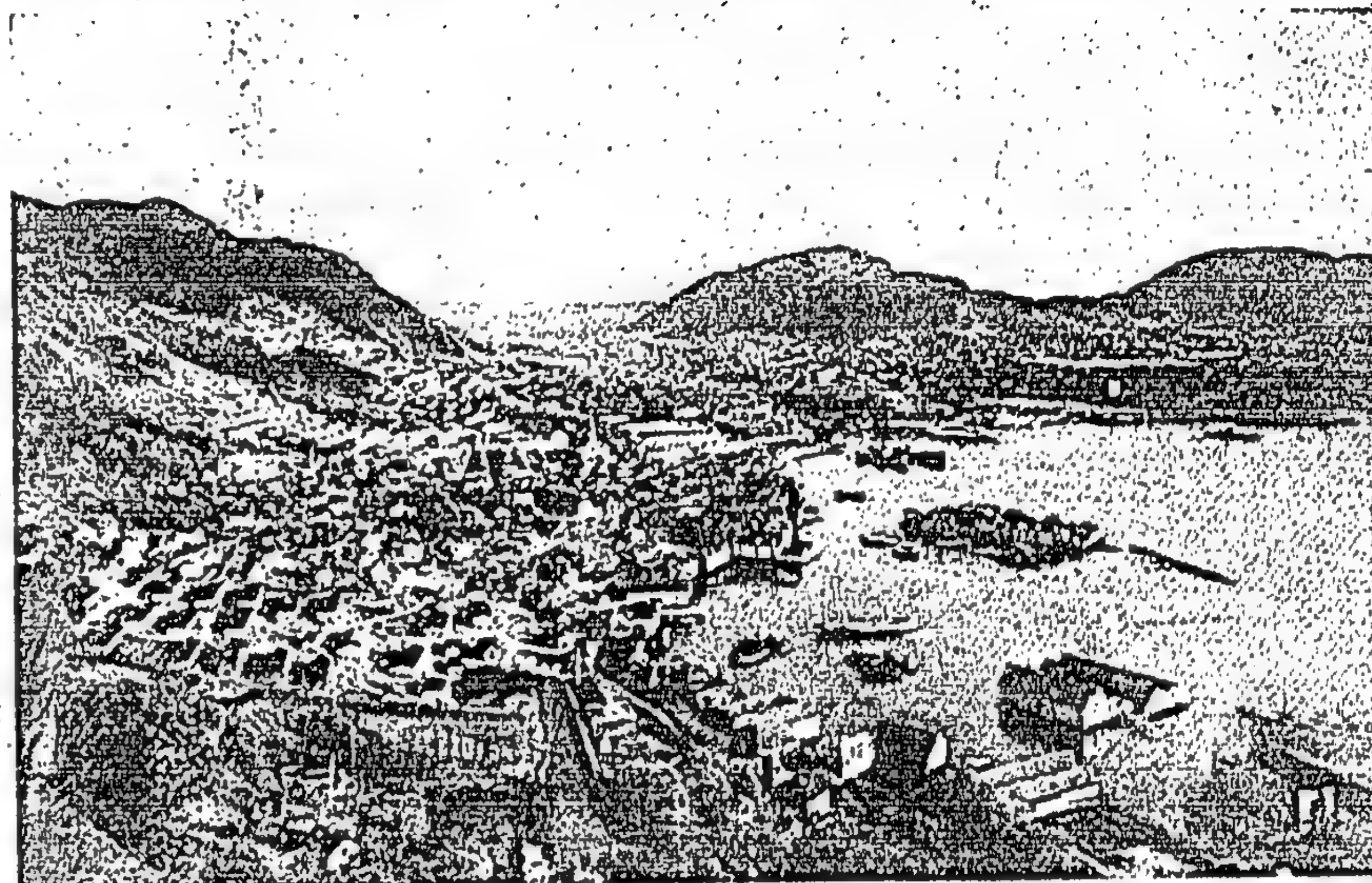
One Swedish naval expert suggested that the Germans have fallen into a cleverly-planned British trap.

ALLIES WANTED
THIS CHANCE

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—In a speech before the Midlanders League to-night, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Anthony Eden, told his audience that the German invasion of Scandinavia had given the Allies the opportunity they had been waiting for a quick blow against the Nazis.

Over 2,000 Britons
In Scandinavia

LONDON, Apr. 10 (British Wireless).—Informed circles in London state that although there are no precise figures of British nationals in the Scandinavian countries, it is estimated that the figures are roughly as follows:
Some 1,000 odd in Denmark, 600 in Norway and 750 in Sweden.



Germans Admit Loss Of Big Ships As—

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10 (UP).—ALLIED AND GERMAN WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES, AS WELL AS NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES, WERE ENGAGED YESTERDAY IN A SERIES OF FIGHTS WHICH COST GERMANY AT LEAST TWO OF ITS MAJOR WARSHIPS, AND BRITAIN AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS.

It is indicated that the Allies are attempting to bottle up and then destroy every German warship on the Norwegian coast.

This would result in the annihilation or surrender of the Nazi landing parties.

Germany has admitted the loss of the Bluecher, one of her two 10,000-ton heavy cruisers, and also the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlruhe.

On the other hand, Britain has lost the 1,300-ton destroyer Hunter, and the flotilla leader Hardy (1,500 tons).

These are the 30th and 31st British warships to be lost since the outbreak of the war.

It will be recalled that the Hunter was mined in Spanish waters during the Spanish Civil War, seven of her crew being killed.

The Nazis announced that the Bluecher was mined, while the Karlruhe was sunk off Kristiansand.

Unsuccessful Attack

The Hardy and the Hunter were sunk in an unsuccessful attack on German warships at Narvik.

According to German claims, four British warships—two battleships and two heavy cruisers—were hit by bombs in the course of aeroplane raids on the British naval units.

Britain has claimed that one German cruiser was torpedoed and two cruisers mined.

Only Part of Operations

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Naval circles here have pointed out that the events mentioned in the Admiralty's communique represent probably only part of big naval

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BRITISH TROOPS IN NORWAY

Now Fighting Nazis
Outside Trondheim

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE NOW

JOINED IN THE FIGHTING

OUTSIDE TRONDHEIM,

WHERE THE NORWEGIANS

ARE BITTERLY OPPOSING

THE GERMANS.

The Norwegians have taken

the initiative near Elversum,

where they are reported to be

advancing.

The Germans are retiring at Kongs-

vinger, where their initial successes

appear to have been nullified.

Norwegian military circles in

Sweden state that the Norwegian

Army is wholeheartedly behind the

old Government, and has repudiated

the puppets set up in Oslo by the

Germans.

Norwegian Forces Rallying

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—

There is still little authentic news

from Norway but messages which

have got through so far state that the

Norwegians are still resisting.

Strong Norwegian forces are rally-

ing in the mountains behind the west

coast.

The Norwegian Army has retreated

slightly from the fjords in order to

get beyond the range of the German

warships. The troops are now con-

centrating in easily improvised posi-

tions in the hills.

From Stockholm comes the report

that two big battles are now being

fought on the west coast of Norway.

There are no details.

Norwegians who crossed over the

Swedish border yesterday morning

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before 15th April, 1940, or they will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 10th April, 1940.
Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance, when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
R. OHL, Agent.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date 3rd April. Apr. 11.
Canton. Apr. 11.
Japan and Shanghai. Apr. 11.
Shanghai. Apr. 11.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 13th March). Apr. 11.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 19th March). Apr. 11.

Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C. date, 23rd March). Apr. 11.
Rabaul. Apr. 11.
Sundakan. Apr. 11.
Straits. Apr. 11.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London, date 3rd April. Apr. 12.
Halphong. Apr. 12.
Saigon. Apr. 12.
Shanghai. Apr. 12.
Canton. Apr. 13.
Saigon. Apr. 13.
Shanghai. Apr. 13.
Shanghai and Swatow. Apr. 13.

OUTWARD MAILS
Thursday, Apr. 11.
Bangkok. 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai. 2.30 p.m.
Amoy. 6 p.m.
Manila. 6 p.m.
Air Mail by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 18th April.
Reg. Apr. 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 11, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 11, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 11, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, Apr. 12.
Saigon. 3.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Hollow and Halphong. 1 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 22nd April.
K.P.O.
Parcels. 4 p.m.
Reg. 5 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels. 4 p.m.
Reg. 5 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Apr. 12.
Amoy. 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Swatow only for Tientsin. 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 21st April.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 12, 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, Apr. 13.
Shanghai. 9.00 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, on Monday, the 22nd April, 1940, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1939.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th April to 22nd April, 1940, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED,
General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, 5th Floor, on Thursday, 11th April, 1940, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1939.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 8th April, to Thursday, 11th, 1940, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and electing two Directors and the Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.
—By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.

14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 5533	Adjoining Inland Lot No. 5531, Yuen Yuen Street, Wong Nei Chung	1,800	\$ 50	\$ 4,850
as per sale plan.					

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 424	Adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 425, at Prince Edward Road, Mong Kok	7,450	\$ 135	\$ 22,350
as per sale plan.					

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2725	Junction of Fok Wing Street and Kowloon Street	16,920	\$ 310	\$ 33,610
As per sale plan.					

Vol. X No. 1 January, 1940

THE HONG KONG NATURALIST

A quarterly illustrated journal principally for Hong Kong and S. China.

Birds and Butterflies of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Spiders.

Interesting Hong Kong Plants.

A Synopsis of the Fishes of China.

etc., etc.

PRICE \$2.00

Prepaid subscription \$7.00 (Back Numbers from Vol. IV. available)

On Sale at Morning Post Building.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1890.
It is seven years since the construction of the Forth Bridge was first commenced, and all the knowledge that engineering science can yield has been brought to bear upon it. The bridge owes its origin, indeed, to the terrible calamity which occurred on the Tay a little more than ten years ago, and it has been pushed forward in the face of tremendous difficulties with full recognition of the strain which it will have to bear. Some idea of the vastness of the structure will be conveyed by the statement that its extreme length is nearly a mile and a quarter, and that whilst eight millions of rivets have been used in its construction, 42 miles of bolt plates have been used for its tubes, it presents something like twenty acres of surface to the painter. The cost of construction amounts to £3,000,000.

On the 17th ult. Rajah Sir Charles Brooke of Sarawak annexed the Limbang River, which constitutes the main portion of Brunei, and to obtain jurisdiction over which has been for long the policy of the Sarawak Government. No one was present from Brunei, and the holding of the "ring" was not known to the Sultan. The annexation is subject to the English approval.

"Chinese Editor Murders."—A newspaper published in Peking is understood to be the oldest in the world. It dates from a period about 200 years prior to the Norman Conquest of England. Naturally, its prolonged existence in an autocratically governed country like China has been marked by numerous vicissitudes. Not the least notable of these is the fact, recently announced in its columns that during the thousand years of its existence nineteen hundred of its editors have been beheaded. This is, roughly speaking, an average of about two per annum.

I come across the above paragraph in a recent home paper, and anyone who takes an intelligent interest in all that is new could not fail to be struck with it. On first thoughts the information it contained seemed to me unlikely to be accurate, but mature reflection brought to mind that axiom of the earliest youth, "Whatever is in the newspaper is true." However free from exception subsequent experience has shown that axiom to be, yet my thirst after definite knowledge craved a little corroboration, to satisfy it, I turned to the "Peking Gazette" which was delivered before the "Yungsin Literary Society" in the winter, in vain; not from ignorance but out of respect for his hearers' feelings, as I imagine, the gifted writer made no mention of the grim editorial slaughter. It was then determined to take an independent course, and to interview the Editor of the "Gazette" himself. I found him after many and varied difficulties, and was ushered into the editorial sanctum where the great man sat. I employ these expressions to describe him and his room because they are inappropriate otherwise in the present instance. For the editor of the oldest newspaper in the world he was hardly abreast of the times, and it took me half an hour and all my Chinese to instil into him an idea of what being interviewed meant. However, a faint impression was made in time, and he consented to see what the operation was like. I commenced in the usual way.

"Your valuable journal has the largest circulation in the world, I presume?"
"It has," was the prompt reply. "I haven't the figures by me just now, but the fact remains."
I marvelled at the ease with which he adapted himself to the situation.
"The position you hold is, I am not wrong in saying, one of honour, and—if I may venture—of profit?"
"Profit, yes; honour, no. Your own sages have said, I believe, a prophet has no honour in his own country; the two things are incompatible. A timely cough came to my assistance and he proceeded. "Most of my material is furnished by the Government, and I use my own discretion as to what shall appear. Sometimes somebody doesn't want something to be published; this is my chief source of profit."
He admired his candour and went on warily to the point on which I was most desirous of gaining information.
"I have heard it reported," I said, "that you had many predecessors in your post of editor; I mean that it has occurred that editors have sometimes not remained in office very long—in fact, that there have been frequent 'solutions of continuity' if I may so say."
"Yes," he replied thoughtfully, "it is true that—"

Here the door was thrust open unceremoniously, and a petty man, followed by a half a dozen ragged soldiers, walked in and held out a paper to the Editor. The latter inspected it carefully, read it through, and handed it back with a sigh.
"Yes," he said, "it seems in order" and turning to me, "It appears that I omitted a stroke in some character denoting an Imperial title, and there is a difficulty about it, in fact, this paper is a warrant and there is about to be a 'solution of continuity' if I may so say," and he smiled sadly as he drew his forefinger round his neck. "If you will excuse me a moment, I will send up the sub-editor, who will replace me, and further information."

The rest was lost as the soldiers hurried him away. I did not wait for the sub-editor. My thirst for knowledge was abundantly satisfied.

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

FROM PAGE ONE

operations elsewhere in the North Sea.
The fact that the Admiralty named only two destroyers must be considered in conjunction with the Admiralty policy of not revealing naval secrets. It is also pointed out that it is not surprising that destroyers were sent to engage the German cruisers at Narvik, since they have many advantages, both numerically and in their ability to manoeuvre.

Damaged By Shrapnel

LONDON, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—In connection with the German claims that they have damaged four Allied battleships and five cruisers, the Admiralty on Tuesday night replied that two cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters.

Nazi Admission

BERLIN, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—A Berlin High Command communiqué states that the Bluecher was heavily damaged outside Oslo while endeavouring to silence a battery of 11-inch guns. Subsequently she struck several mines and was lost.
The Karlsruhe, after having met strong resistance at Kristiansand, was heavily damaged and sank. A greater part of the crew were saved.
"The Bluecher was a new heavy cruiser of the Hiffer Class, commissioned since the war began. She was of 10,000 tons and carried eight 8-in. guns."

The Karlsruhe, which visited Hongkong in 1937 (the first and only German warship to do so since the Great War), was of the Kohn Class, of 8,000 tons and carrying nine 5.9 inch guns. Only one of this type now remains, as either the Kohn or the Konigsberg was torpedoed by a British submarine recently.

ANOTHER BATTLE RAGING

FROM PAGE ONE

added that planes are participating in the battle.
Fishermen and boats are standing by ready to conduct rescue work.

New Stockholm Report

LONDON, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—According to the Stockholm Radio, a German warship is reported to have been sunk by British action near Arendal.

A German destroyer was sunk off Horten by the Norwegian cruiser-minelayer Olaftry Gvalson, the newest and largest unit of the Norwegian navy.

Still Fighting

LONDON, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—Norwegian coastal batteries were apparently still in action against German warships at Oslo Fjord this evening.
At 5.40 p.m. the German-controlled Oslo Radio broadcast an "order" to the batteries to cease fire.
The order was purported to come from the Norwegian commander at Oslo.

Transports Sunk

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—It is stated that an action near Marstrand occurred off the Island of Paternoster when the British Fleet attacked a dozen large German transports, escorted by warships.
Two transports are reported sunk and the others scattered.
A German destroyer is reported to have been bombed and sunk by British planes in the estuary of Oslo Fjord.

and the soundness of my childhood's axioms once more verified.

25 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1915.
The renewal of peace talks in Washington is attributed by the American Press to German inspiration. One of the German peace manoeuvres taking the form of a long interview with His Holiness the Pope, who is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that would prolong the war.

There were imposing war demonstrations at Breslau, where 20,000 people clamoured for war at 11 Naples. There Sig. Garibaldi spoke, and also at Leghorn and Cona. Would-be demonstrators at Rome were dispersed and there were several arrests.

10 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1930.
The results of the Naval Conference were outlined by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Stockholm. He estimated that the Three Power agreement would mean Britain saving between 60 and 70 million pounds up to 1936. Compared with the figures submitted to the abortive Geneva Conference in 1927, the present Treaty meant a total reduction of the Three Powers of 52,000 tons in cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The agreement would mean the early scrapping of five British and three American battleships and of one Japanese battleship and restricting the numbers for the countries to 10, 15 and 12 respectively.

5 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1935.
The first definite move in the international conference in Stresa was the presentation to the delegates of the text of the French memorandum to the League of Nations, calling the Council to act in view of the threat of war, provoked by Germany's rearmament.

It is stated on the best authority that France and Italy will demand Britain's aid in curbing Germany from any further violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

BRITISH TROOPS IN NORWAY

FROM PAGE ONE

said that further south the German forces are advancing in buses and lorries supported by aeroplanes.
Some said they believed that there was fierce fighting near Hamar and that the Norwegian Government, which had moved there from Oslo, had to withdraw further inland.

A German broadcast from Oslo called on Norwegian troops to lay down their arms. It did not say it would be worse for them.

The announcer also claimed that the Reich had reached an agreement with the Norwegian Government.

It was quite clear that here the announcer was referring to the puppet in Oslo. It is equally clear that no Norwegians outside of Oslo are taking any notice of this Norwegian Government.

Sporadic Resistance

PARIS, Apr. 10. (Reuter).—According to a Stockholm message, the breakdown of Norwegian communications is so complete that little is known of what is happening at the moment, but the news which has trickled through suggests that there is sporadic resistance in parts of the country.

The Oslo population appears to have been demoralized by the swift action of the Germans and to be badly impressed by the puppet government set up by the Germans.

The atmosphere is one of dejected resignation.
There are spirits of resistance in the interior.

Complete Blockade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
PARIS, Apr. 10. (UP).—M. Reynaud, the French Premier, told a cheering Senate to-night that the Allies would carry the Scandinavian war "to the bitter end from the northernmost tip to the southernmost point of the Norwegian coast."

"Not one ton of iron ore will quit Narvik for Germany in future," he promised.

"Both economically and militarily, Hitler will suffer from his invasions. The Scandinavian countries are now blockaded."

"Against his will, Hitler has been forced to disperse his forces and withdraw men and materials from the Siegfried Line."

"CREATED ALL-TIME BOX
OFFICE RECORDS AT
SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE,
MALAYA, & ELSEWHERE."

GREATEST SCREEN SHOW OF YEARS



"THE
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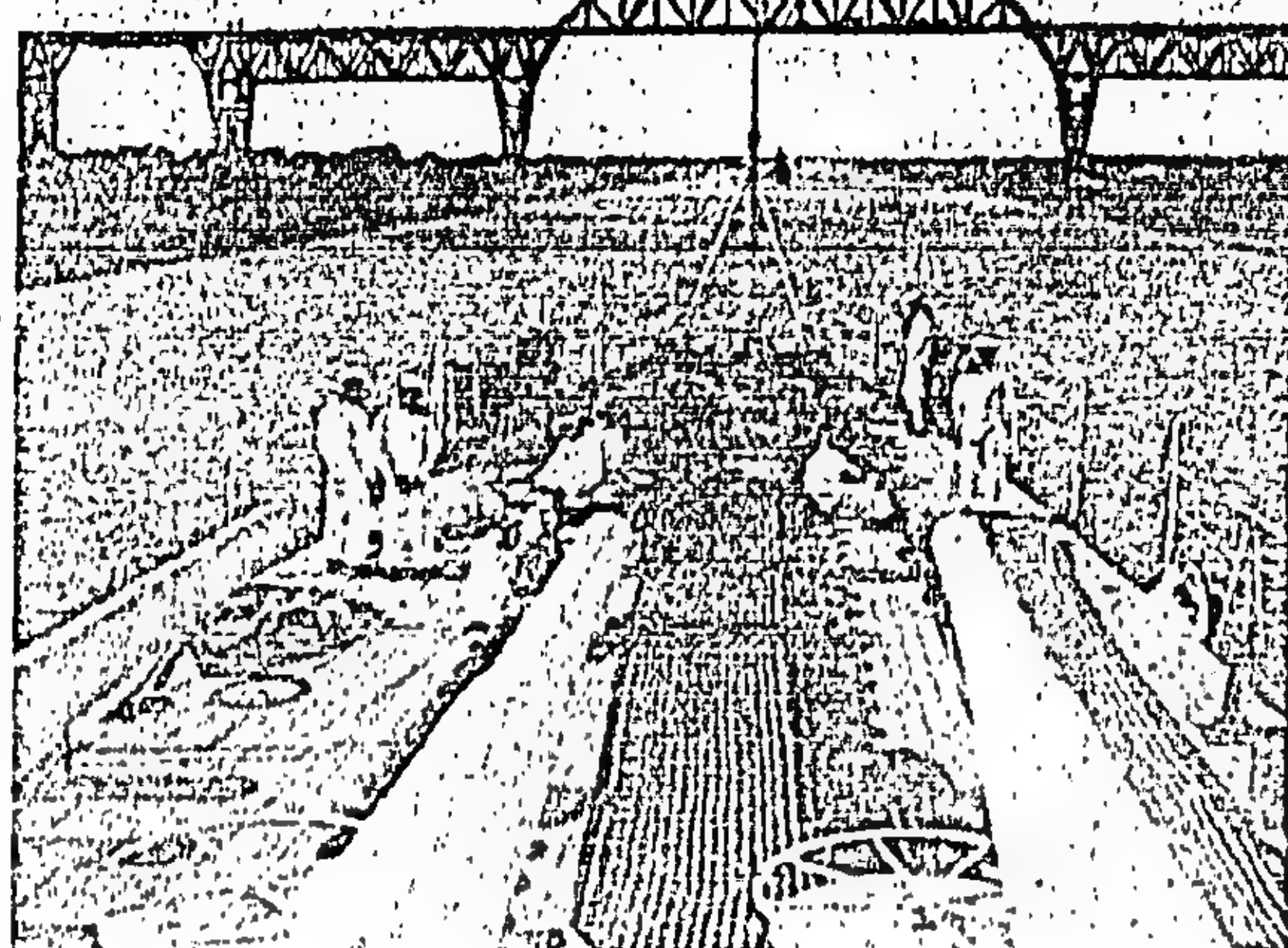
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MAGAZINE PAGE

DRAMA OF A NAZI NAVAL FUNK HOLE



THE KIEL CANAL

"I WOULD rather have the neutralisation of the Kiel Canal than a thousand Heligolands," said Winston Churchill during the peace negotiations of 1918.

He was speaking from experience, for it was the opinion of naval strategists during the war that the Kiel Canal more than doubled the potential value of Germany's navy.

It represented a bolt hole not only from the North Sea but from the Baltic, and in less than nine hours a German warship could pass from one sea to the other.

Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, had realised the potentialities a generation before. It was his legacy to the young empire.

Until it was built the only route for all sea traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea was round the long Jutland peninsula, and through one of the three tortuous passages of the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, which separate the islands between Jutland and Sweden.

Linking Jutland with Germany are the flat sea marshes of Schleswig-Holstein, scarcely higher than the sea. Through these marshes Bismarck started to drive his canal in 1887.

It was finished in 1895, 61½ miles of waterway, a few miles longer than the Panama Canal, protected from the marshland by high banks and crossed every few miles by high-level bridges.

On June 19 of that year it was officially opened and christened the Emperor William Canal. Nearly every Power in Europe was present at the celebrations. We sent some of our latest and most efficient warships and King George V, then Prince of Wales, to represent us.

It was afterwards suggested that the ceremonies had a double-edged significance, for as the British warships steamed slowly through the canal after the Imperial yacht, official German photographers stood on the banks and took close-up photographs of them. As soon as the ceremonies were over the Emperor showed Europe that he realised as well as any one else the military importance of the work.

There followed years of measure and counter-measure, spying and counter-spying.

For as soon as Germany, made confident by the canal, adopted a cocksure attitude towards Western Europe, Britain built her dreadnoughts. The Emperor, too, kept up the race.

Then he realised that efficient as his great warships might be, they were too large to go into the Kiel Canal.

German opinion about widening and deepening the canal was clarified in 1909 by a mysterious accident.

A Belgian steamer passing through the Canal on her way to the Baltic struck one of the banks, sprang a leak, slewed completely across the canal, and sank.

This anticipation of Zebrugge startled Germany. Within a month the work of reconstruction started; it was reckoned that it would take seven years.

Germany guarded the secrets of the canal jealously. Two years before the war an apprehensive English newspaper pointed out that this was the only way down which German warships could pass from the Baltic to the North Sea in wartime.

In August 1912 five Englishmen were arrested near the Kiel Canal as suspected spies. The same

Here is told the full dramatic story of Germany's vital waterway, which Bismarck built.

month the Emperor sent out instructions that the work of reconstruction must be speeded up.

IN the summer of 1914 the work was finished, two years before schedule.

It had cost £11,150,000, compared with the £7,800,000 cost of original construction, and the canal had been widened from 215 feet to 331 feet, deepened from 20 feet to 30 feet. Here and there inlets had been built so that two ships could pass.

The sluices near Holtzenau, the gateway to Kiel Harbour, were the largest in the world.

On June 24, 1914, the canal was reopened. At the dinner which followed the opening the Kaiser made no attempt to hide his jubilation. He gave some facts about the canal.

He pointed out that in the sidings in which ships could pass the whole of the German Navy could be accommodated. "It was noted by the guests that Kiel had become Germany's Portsmouth, defended by powerful batteries on both sides of the harbour."

The southern end of the canal was guarded by Cuxhaven, then the most strongly fortified district on the whole German coast. A ship with a draught of anything more than twenty feet—that is, anything bigger than a second-class cruiser—would be compelled by canalside locks to keep within 2,000 yards of the coast, for more than twelve miles.

"Germany," said the Emperor at that dinner, "must be in a position to carry out one of the best sayings of the Iron Chancellor: 'We Germans fear God and otherwise absolutely nothing and no one in the world.'"

BUT two days later an incident occurred which marred the even tenor of Germany's celebrations.

Police guarding the Imperial Dockyard at Kiel noticed that a little rowboat was within the limit prescribed by the huge notices which warned off "trespassers." They arrested the rower, who was an elderly man.

Two hours later he established his identity as Lord Brassey, one of Britain's most distinguished representatives. Lord Brassey was also the founder and editor of the Naval Review and a celebrated naval observer.

The police had no alternative but to release him.

A week later, on July 4, 1914, an illustrated London paper published a map of the canal and noted with alarm its significance.

A month later England and Germany were at war.

All strangers were immediately forbidden either to enter or leave the town of Kiel. All restaurants and popular places near the harbour had already been closed for several days. All neutral vessels were ordered to clear the port within twenty-four hours.

For the rest of the war the canal was the secure haven of refuge for the German Fleet, and a thorn in the side of the Allies.

Hence Mr. Churchill's declaration. He had his way: the Kiel Canal was internationalised,

thrown open to the ships of all nations.

Within four years Germany challenged the treaty. The British ship Wimbledon, carrying war munitions from France to Poland (who was fighting Russia) was held up by the Germans in the Kiel Canal.

France appealed to the Court of International Justice at The Hague, and the treaty was upheld by the Court, which ordered Germany to pay £1,000 damages to the French Government.

FOR years after the war the only warship which the canal saw was a French destroyer guarding the mouth of Kiel harbour. Krupp's works outside Kiel stood silent and empty.

A few bitter anti-Germans wanted to destroy the canal, as they had destroyed the fortifications on Heligoland. The only concession to them was the destruction of Fort Laboe, a fortified tower was built up again—into a gigantic obelisk to the memory of German sailors lost in U-boats.

Within fifteen years Germany began to rebuild her fortifications on Heligoland.

Krupp's are busy again outside Kiel harbour, and the "Trespass" notice boards are up again.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We hope our work is okay, lady—an' we'd appreciate it if you'd recommend us to yer friends!"

PHOTOGRAPHY

PICTURES BY HOME LIGHTS

PHOTO bulbs—either the flood or flash type—are used for most indoor pictures at night.

However, such pictures can also be taken by ordinary home lighting... even with cameras that don't have fast lenses.

The only difference is in the time of exposure.

With the photo bulbs, you can make snapshot exposures. But with ordinary service bulbs, short time exposures are needed, unless the camera has a fast lens.

Now that we have modern high speed films, the exposures required are quite short... especially if the subject is near the light source.

For example, note the picture on the right. The child's face is about one foot from the light, which is an ordinary 100-watt bulb. Therefore, an exposure of 1 second was ample, using a box camera loaded with high speed film. Slightly less exposure would have sufficed.

TIME exposures are about as easy to take as snapshots—but you must remember to have the camera on a firm, solid support.

That's to insure against accident movement during exposure. If either the subject or the camera moves, the picture will be blurred.

The farther the subject is from the light, the longer you must expose. Suppose, in the picture above, the child was five or six feet from the light. Then, with a box camera and high speed film, the exposure would have been 10 to 20 seconds.

Excellent exposure guides are now available for pictures by regular home lighting. These are helpful in taking pictures of people, still-life shots, table-top scenes, and so forth. They also provide a guide for picturing the rooms of the home; and, of course, rooms look more natural when photographed with the normal lighting.

SOME evening soon, load up your camera with high film and try a series of pictures by regular home lighting.

Watch for "off guard" picture chances—members of the family sitting quietly under a lamp, reading or sewing.

A quick time exposure of a second or so will get them.

Shoot a few "interiors" showing different rooms of the house—and maybe a table-top picture or two.

It's easy—and you'll find more subjects than you think.



A one-second time exposure was ample for this, with a box camera, high-speed film, and 100-watt bulb in lamp.

by LORD HALIFAX

THE war certainly has not developed as many people expected, and it is certainly not surprising that one of the consequences of that should have been some criticism of the Government.

Some people say we have taken a lot of action and imposed many restrictions that experience shows to have been unnecessary and are merely evidence of European credence, which we all very properly dislike.

No one could tell before the war that these precautions were going to be unnecessary. Certainly no Government could have taken the chance of being on the wrong side, and the blame that is attached to us for action would, I suggest, be nothing to the blame that would rightly have been attached to us if we had been, in fact, caught unprepared. The fact that precautions have been taken is one of the influences which have deterred our enemy from taking a particular course of action.

THERE was another wider consideration.

Germany's only chance of winning this war was to win a quick war by cashing-in on the advantage they possessed through long preparations, through their fortifications in the West, their air strength, and their readiness to stop at nothing in waging war by sea.

Yet they have hesitated to launch this big offensive on land or in the air.

Certainly not, I think, because of any tender feelings for you and me, but simply for the reason that makes the bully hesitate to hit someone who may hit him back.

I have heard it said by men of responsibility and trained judgment that if the winter were to

pass without a great land offensive by Germany it would be the equivalent of a victory in a major campaign for the Allies. I am not competent to assess the value of that opinion, but I do know that we have made very good use indeed of these last months. We have taken advantage of them to push on with our production and to land our ever-growing Expeditionary Force in France and, above all, to co-ordinate every side of our war effort with that of the French.

The financial and economic agreements we have made with France are unprecedented and open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries, and we hope that the close system of collaboration which these arrangements represent may in time find a basis even broader and may lead on to such free and close cooperation in economic and financial spheres between the nations of Europe as may hold out in the future the best hope of peaceful reconstruction.

ON land the French Army stands, as ever, the bastion of Western civilisation, and here also we did not, as last time, wait until nearly four years had gone.

Unity of command was realised from the very first day of the recognition that we in this country give to the valour and military efficiency of our French Allies our troops, since the war began, have been under the command of a French Commander-in-Chief to use and to send where he thinks fit. Meanwhile the Germans have been concentrating their efforts on forms of warfare that they have made particularly their own. Indiscriminate warfare at sea against British, Allied, and neutral shipping quite unparalleled by the unrestricted use of the submarine mine.

In spite of every breach of international law Germany seems to have gained astonishingly little by it. Since the convoy system has been organised something like 5,000 ships had been conveyed to the end of December, with the loss of only 12—one in 500. To-day the oceans of the world have been swept clear of German mines and 140,000 tons run aground or scuttled.

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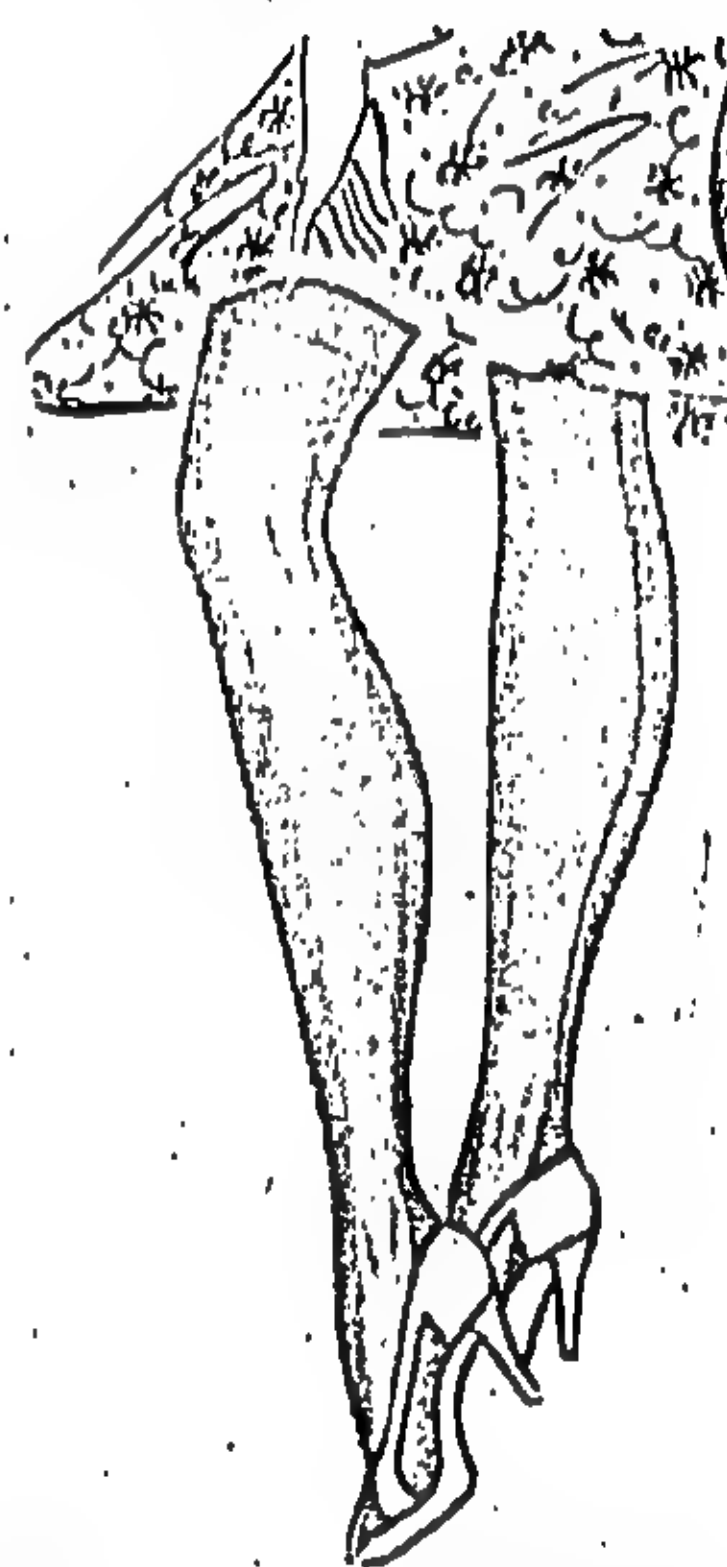
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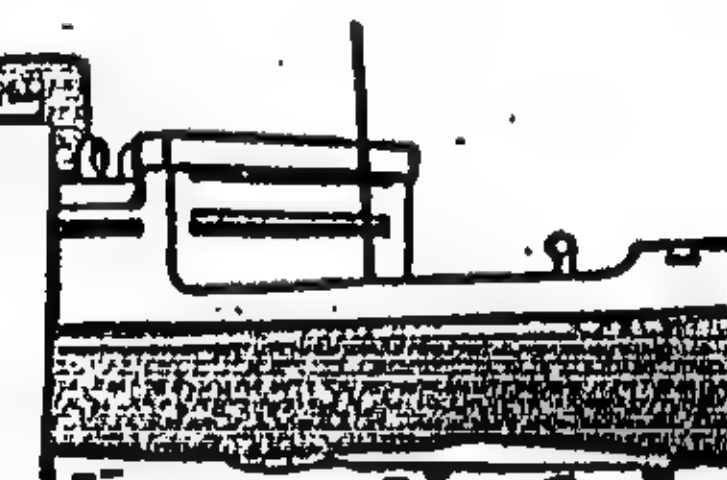
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 George Gershwin—Cuban Overture—Paul Whiteman and His Concert Orchestra with Rosa Linda at the Piano.

12.44 Emil Rösser and His Orchestra with Denny Dennis (Vocal).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Ambrose and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Quentin Maclean at the Organ.—Babbling, Quentin Maclean; King of Jazz—Selection, Quentin Maclean and the Royal Cinema Orchestra.

1.57 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

5.45 Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Cesar Franck—Symphony in D Minor—Philadelphia Symphony conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Two Piano Recital by Herbert and Bernhard Ruff (from the Gloucester Hotel).

8.23 Scenes from Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8.30"—"Red Peppers"—Has anybody seen our Ship, Men

about Town, Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra; "Family Album"—Here's a Toast, The Musical Box, Gertrude Lawrence, Noel Coward and Company with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra.

8.41 "Hutch" and His Charming Music.

8.50 London Relay—"Thrifty Work"—"The Royal Oak," a Westmoreland Inn.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Vive la France"—Programme dealing with the life of the French Army and People.

9.45 Light French Music.

10.0 Mary Ellis (Soprano) and Debra Somers Band—I Can Give You Starlight, Mary Ellis (Soprano) with Orchestra; Waltz of My Heart, Mary Ellis (Soprano) with Ivor Novello (at the Piano) and Orchestra; Ballads We Love—Selection, Debra Somers Band; Shine Through My Dreams, Trevor Jones (Tenor) with Orchestra; Fold Your Wings, Mary Ellis and Trevor Jones with Orchestra; "Me and My Girl"—Selection, Debra Somers Band with Vocal Chorus by The Rhythm Brothers.

10.35 Variety Programme—Hits from the Shows, Reginald Foort; The Drift, You've Done Something to My Heart, Pat Kildwood (Soprano) with Orchestra; Sweetheart, I'm Falling in Love with Someone, Allan Jones with Orchestra; Impassioned—Florence Desmond At A Rehearsal for the Troops, Florence Desmond with Orchestra; Follow the White Line, Arthur Askey with Jack Hylton and Some of His Boys.

11.0 Close down.

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1—Thomas apostle, of 33 disciples
- 2—Mountain range in Asia
- 3—Link, as flag
- 4—Amount (abbr.)
- 5—India
- 6—Referring to Scandinavia
- 7—And (preposition)
- 8—Tail of a fox (abbr.)
- 9—Habit
- 10—Name for creating over wall
- 11—Morning star
- 12—Folly (abbr.)
- 13—Fun part of building
- 14—European surname
- 15—Circled teeth
- 16—Death of cent
- 17—Blackthorn
- 18—Elephant's first initials
- 19—Humming bird of Antilles
- 20—Quintessence
- 21—Limp
- 22—Denial of Texas
- 23—French palace

DOWN

- 1—Ancient Persian king
- 2—Recused from participation
- 3—Five cents (col.)
- 4—Overhead railway
- 5—Early Italian playing card
- 6—Making apparatus
- 7—Towards the side
- 8—Black's abridge of 10
- 9—Generality
- 10—Catheter of nose
- 11—Word of mouth
- 12—Round object
- 13—Shine around
- 14—Carminative herbs
- 15—Always (adverb)
- 16—Mexican fish (abbr.)
- 17—Game of cards
- 18—Skins dwellings
- 19—Latin unit of currency
- 20—Badness
- 21—Game cards
- 22—Wages (abbr.)
- 23—American poet (died 1871)
- 24—Ship
- 25—Augustus
- 26—Historical period
- 27—Southern state
- 28—Railroad (abbr.)

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DARLING OF STAGE DIES

The Passing of Mrs. Patrick Campbell

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at one time the darling of the London stage, who will long be remembered as the triumphant Eliza Doolittle of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion", which he wrote especially for her.

According to a message from "Reuter" Mrs. Campbell's death occurred at Pau in the Pyrenees. Mrs. Campbell, who was 73 years of age, was of Italian and Irish descent.

At the age of 18 she married a young officer, Patrick Campbell, who was killed in the Boer War in 1900.

Toast Of London

During the middle nineties, Londoners actually rushed back from the Continent to attend her openings. Not to have seen Campbell in her newest play was to admit no interest in things intellectual and things fashionable. Prime Ministers and poets danced attendance in her dressing room. Mayfair's smartest hostesses vied for her friendship.

She made her first stage appearance in 1886 and four years later she made her London debut.

She swept London off its feet by her tempestuous playing of Paula Tanqueray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the St. James's Theatre in 1894.

She embarked on the management side at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1899.

And then, at the height of success, she was bereft. Her husband was killed in the Boer War. With her little daughter and son, Mrs. Campbell retired for a time. But the need for money brought her back. It was financial exigency that brought her to New York in Suderman's "Majda" in 1902.

Played with Bernhard

She played in the Ben Greet Company, and with Beerbohm Tree and Forbes-Robertson. She was one of the few women whom Sarah Bernhardt admitted to association with herself.

Mrs. Campbell's "Melancholy" played opposite Bernhard's "Pellaea" showed her to be a no mean rival of Bernhard's talents.

She had a surpassing talent for characterisation, humour and dramatic effect, as well as an artistic creative ability of the first rank.

Years after the death of Patrick Campbell, she married George Cornwallis-West.

She took up film work in 1934, her pictures including "Riptide", "Over the River", "The Dancers" and "Outcast Lady". She gave up acting four years ago.

Scandinavia A Combat Area

U.S. Extension of The Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation re-defining the combat area established under the United States Neutrality Law.

The proclamation forbids American ships to enter all waters round the Scandinavian Peninsula.

The ports of Archangel and Murmansk are included in the new combat zone.

Norway can still buy arms in the United States without the necessity of paying cash since the proclamation is concerned only with combat zones and does not extend to either Norway or Denmark.

Other provisions of the Neutrality Law, such as the "Cash and Carry" clause, regulate the purchase of arms.

President Talks with Welles

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has discussed the Scandinavian situation with Mr. Sumner Welles, who recently visited the capitals of Europe.

The final decision regarding the extension of Neutrality Law to include Norway and Denmark was apparently delayed owing to the lack of diplomatic information from Norway.

The President also conferred with Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, whose department recently made credits totalling \$35,000,000 available to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

According to White House sources, "loans were among the subjects discussed by President Roosevelt."

Military Band Concert

We are asked to announce that the Military Band Concert originally intended for April 21 will now take place on Sunday April 28 in the Ground Floor Lounge of the Peninsula Hotel, commencing punctually at 8 p.m.

This concert is in aid of The British War Organisation Fund.

By kind permission of Major H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) will play under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Kifford, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster. The programme will include numbers by outstanding local vocalists.

METROPOLE HOTEL
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World Press Again Denounces Hitler LATEST AGGRESSION ACT CONDEMNED

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The "New York Times" says that the chief obstacles to German speed will be the British Navy, Norwegian mountainous terrain and Norwegian forces.

The British Navy, backed up by French forces and vastly superior to the surface strength of the Germans, should be able to interrupt German reinforcements because German troop movements and preliminary operations can best be made by sea.

This paper's Washington correspondent Arthur Krock, writes: "In the State Department, the events of Monday were found to fit into the pattern conceived long ago. This pattern discloses a deliberate secret design on the part of aggressor nations to extinguish or take into their orbits all neutrals in both hemispheres who have not the forces to resist."

Significant Nazi Version

"Laden German troops in Norwegian waters yesterday must have started from a German port hours before the mines were laid. So the conclusion here is that the German seizures were ordered before the existence of any tangible reason for pretext."

The "New York Times" further says: "The German version of this brutal business might well have been written weeks ago. The statement immediately preceding the launching of Germany's attack, namely, the action of the British Government in laying mines. These observers in neutral countries, including the United States, who are already jumping to the conclusion that Britain forced Scandinavia into the war and that the northern states had not Britain chosen to lay mines, will find it instructive to note that from the first to last in this official apology of the German Government, the word mines is not mentioned."

Unashamed Madness

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—"This latest and foulest of Hitler's deeds," "Violence and unashamed madness of one man," "His fanatical advisors" are the phrases being used in the press all over the world on Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway.

Even Germany's axis partner Italy, although she gives the full Nazi point of view in her press, is lukewarm on the subject.

The Japanese paper "Asahi" denounces the German invasion while at the same time condemning the Anglo-French violation of Norwegian sovereignty.

The British press says that no German action has been more savage or more unjustified.

There is a feeling that this time Germany has bitten off more than she can chew.

Many papers declare that it is an act of desperation.

The "New York Times" says that strategically Germany may be the loser in the long run.

Digging Own Graves

The Turkish press feels that the Nazi leaders in underestimating this mad adventure are undoubtedly digging their own graves.

The London "Daily Telegraph" says that the German leaders have chosen to open a new frontier of such a nature that they can win little and may lose all.

The paper sees this move as an indication of the dire straits prevailing in the Reich.

The Times points out that while British supplies from Denmark have been cut off the feeding stuffs and manures on which Denmark relies have also been stopped.

On the other hand an extension of the area of the war may well afford the naval forces of the Allies those opportunities which they have sought in vain up to the present.

The "Yorkshire Post" comments that the Allied blockade has weakened the Nazis more than was hoped. It says that the cornered gangsters are now trying to shoot their way out.

Anger and Anxiety

The Chicago "Daily News" says that Norway and Sweden would have been better off if they had thrown in with the Allies and had accepted Allied help several months ago.

The South American papers reflect anger and anxiety.

One Buenos Aires paper says that the Reich has struck another brutal blow at civilisation. The paper says that the honest consciences will rise against such individuals, against such systematic law-breakers.

In France the consensus of opinion is that a total war has now come. It is now time for the Allies to strike with all their force, says the "Petit Parisien."

On every hand there is praise for the people of Norway.

The "Daily Herald" says that the progressiveness, cultural standards and industrial skill of the Scandinavians have presented a pattern for all.

Inevitable Violation

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Buenos Aires papers accept the violation of Norwegian waters as a violation inevitable in war and stress the increasing effectiveness of the Allied blockade.

The "Nation" justifies the action owing to the Norwegian inability to enforce her rights and points out Scandinavian pro-Ally sentiment.

In Rome the "Giornale d'Italia" reports surprise at Germany's action, considering Norway's hostile attitude to the Allies following the mining, unless it was a precautionary measure against Allied intervention.

The paper's correspondent from London states that it was indeed the Allied plan to close Germany's gateway for supplies.

The "Observer" (Romania) in a leading article, says that it is difficult to find a direct causal connection between the events of yesterday and to-day which are so different both in proportion and in the factors involved. Those who have defended against one and all the sacred rights of the neutrals cannot but cavil with anguish this unexpected and dramatic extension of the theatre of war.

After an examination of the recent British action and its official justification and of the Norwegian protest, the article states that the dispute was a naval one and should have remained limited to the seas. No one had threatened the territorial sovereignty of the neutrals which ought to have remained outside the discussion, having been repeatedly guaranteed by the belligerents. But instead of this, the conflict has been brought on to the ground or neutral territory itself.

American Opinion

The "Baltimore Sun," referring to the British mining in Norway, says: "Neither governmental reactions nor German interpretations will affect the belief of those who see the Allies as the bulwark against the spread of totalitarianism and its own consistent deliberate flouting of law and ethics. Whatever their judgment on the Anglo-French methods of war, they will continue to hold that the Allies' purpose remains what it has been proclaimed to be—the ultimate establishment of principles which smaller nations in Europe would themselves wish to see prevail."

"We, unlike Norway are a remote and powerful nation, but the serious violation of one neutral's rights always threatens to lead on to others. We must be strong enough in the diplomatic field and in arms to prevent any flagrant invasion of our neutral rights."

"We must also be prepared when peace comes, to put forward a decisive effort to recreate the world in which rule will be restored and in which economic and political conditions will assure that it will hold henceforth."

REDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

German Invasion A Surprise

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the French wireless, Madame Kolontal, the Soviet envoy to Sweden, informed the Swedish Foreign Minister to-day that her government will refrain from any intervention in the latest developments.

It is added that she said that recent events had come as a surprise to Russia.

No Change in Attitude

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards Denmark and Norway will be governed by the lines laid down in M. Molotov's speech on March 29.

"Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent learns in Soviet circles in London. It is added that there is no reason to suppose that yesterday's events will in any way change the policy of neutrality and non-involvement in war.

Scandinavian Ships Held Up

Canada And S. Africa Take Action

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Scandinavian ships held up in various parts of the world.

The South African Government has ordered Norwegian and Danish ships not to put to sea at present.

This temporary measure will apply until the position is clarified.

The Canadian Government is considering taking over all Danish ships in Canadian ports.

Meanwhile, a German broadcast from Copenhagen urges all Danish ships in the Mediterranean to make for Italy or Spain.

Similar action has been taken regarding Norwegian and Danish ships in Hongkong, where four have been held up.

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Heart Trouble Caused by High Blood Pressure

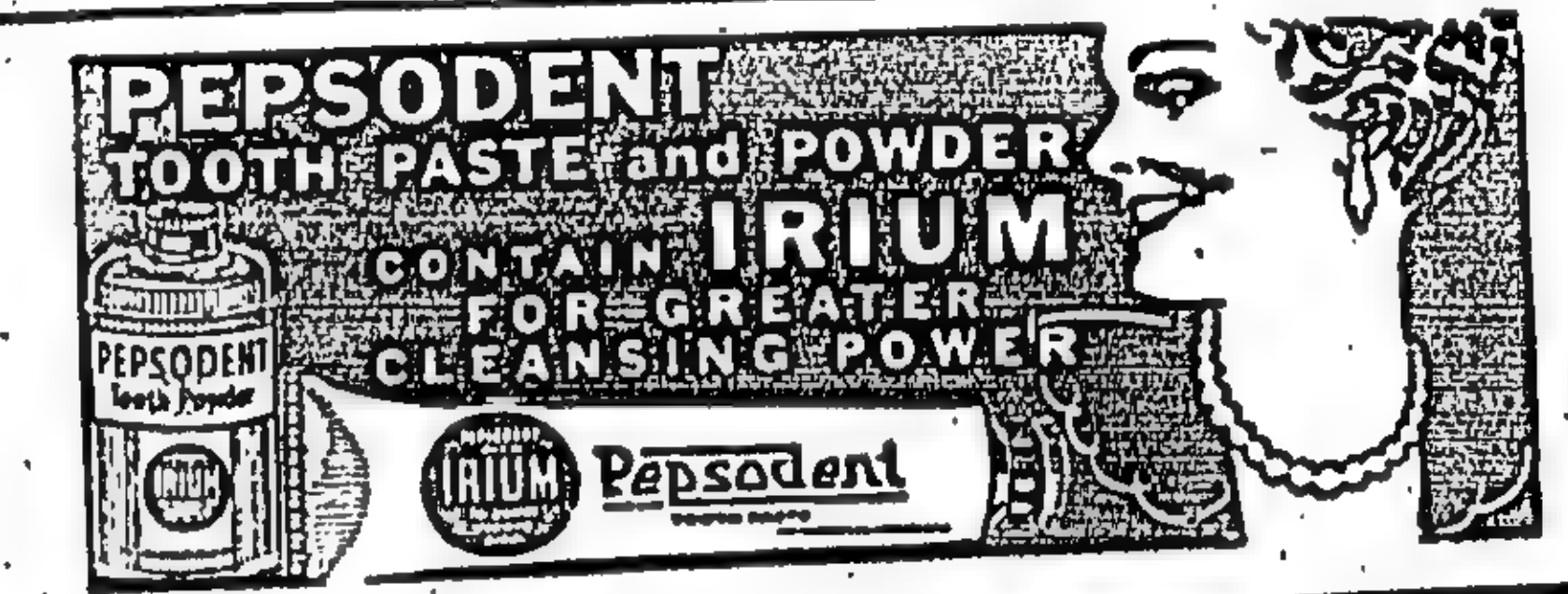
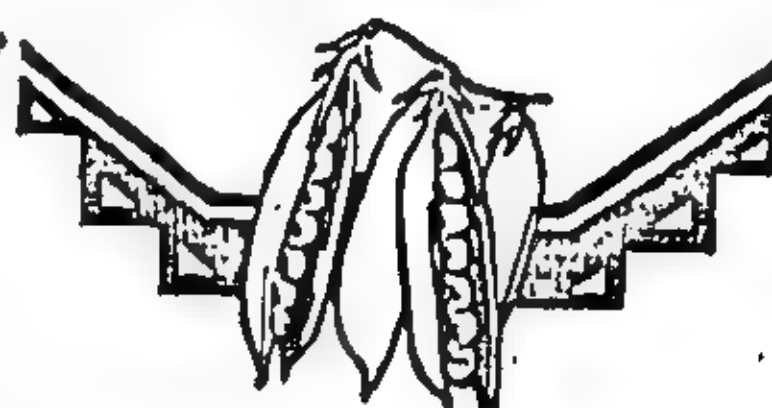
If you have pain around the heart, palpitation, dizziness, headache, shortness of breath, feel nervous, or suffer from poor sleep, and are aware of any indigestion, worry and fear, your trouble is probably caused by high blood pressure. This is a mysterious disease that causes more deaths than cancer, because the symptoms are so common and usually mistaken for some simple ailment. If you suffer from any of these symptoms, your life may be endangered by heart trouble or a paralytic stroke, and you should start treatment at once. The very first dose of HYPONORM, a new medical discovery, reduces high blood pressure and makes you feel years younger in a few days. Get HYPONORM from your chemist today. It is guaranteed to make you feel well and strong or money back on return of empty package.



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NEW YORK via JAPAN, LOS ANGELES & PANAMA THIS WEEK

BOMBAY THIS WEEK

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LONDON via Port Said, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, (CASABLANCA), etc. END OF APRIL

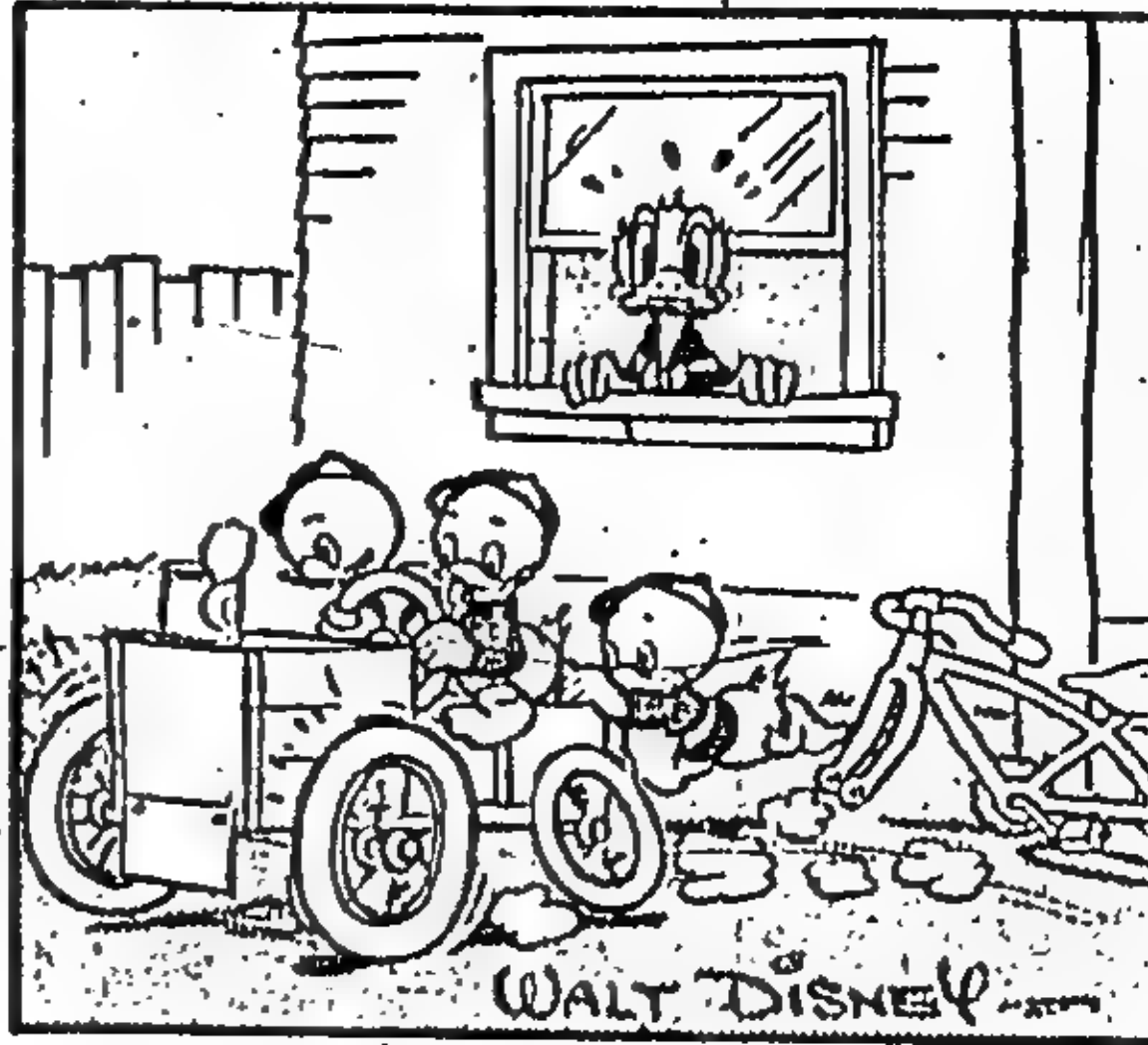
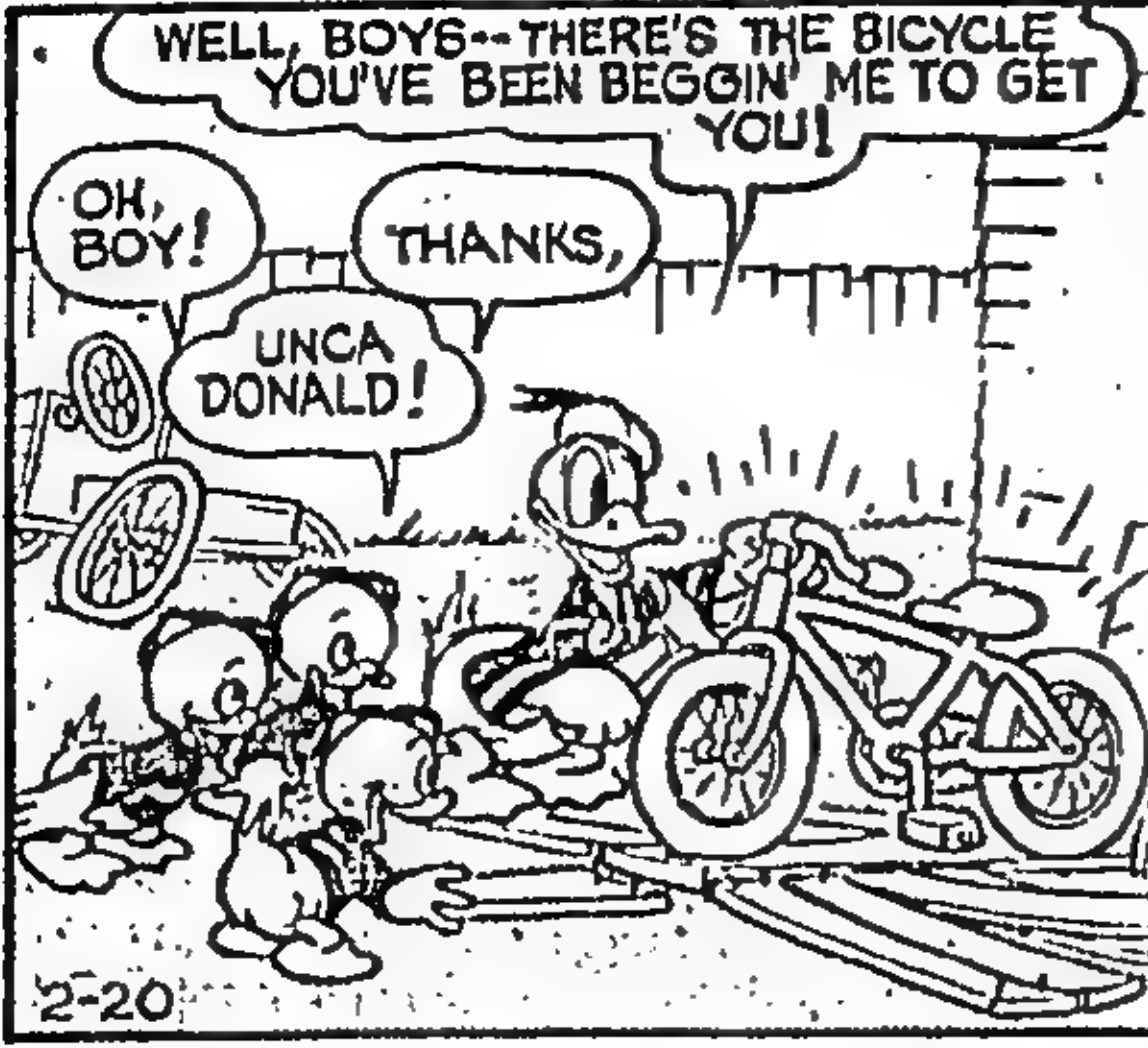
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A Puzzle for Doctors

Evacuees Were Hardier Than Country Children

A DISCOVERY made by a schools inspector in a Devonshire village promises to open up a new field of medical research.

The inspector found that while 60 per cent. of the local children in Yarcombe, on the Devon and Somerset border, were suffering from colds and influenza, all the

evacuee children from the towns were fit.

One theory is that town children have become self-inoculated against the illnesses and disease which lack of fresh air and sunshine, poverty and poor food bring.

Their bodies are tuned up by long practice in resisting germs and epidemics in their normal home surroundings.

Tonic Value Of Fresh Air

Another theory is that the tonic value of the fresh air and stimulant of country life has increased town children's disease resistance.

This, if proved, would be a strong argument in favour of the extension of holiday camps for children.

The ages of the 22 evacuees who were attending school as usual ranged from five to ten.

Apart from their sturdy London upbringing, the inspector attributes their immunity partly to their "natural resilience" and partly to the lively interest they take in their new homes and their delight in "discovering" the countryside and wonders of the farm for the first time.

Expecting to find trouble at an isolated village housing 24 evacuees in the Honiton area, the same inspector was surprised to discover that they were fit. Though they walked distances up to three miles in wretched weather the school attendance was 100 per cent.

One Plain, One Purl, No Twinge

FROM many dentists' waiting-rooms in England there arises a ceaseless clicking.

It is not due to the chattering of teeth soon to be extracted or stopped, but to the patriotic effort of the dental profession.

Dentists have installed, in their waiting rooms, at the suggestion of a dental magazine, balls of blue wool, needles and the following notice:

WILL ANY PATIENT

able and willing kindly add a few rows (1 plain, 1 purl) to this scarf to be sent, we hope with others, to our Naval boys.

Soothing

Patients soon begin to knit. "Knitting—especially so simple a stitch—has a soothing quality very valuable to the patient as well as to the dentist," an expert said recently.

It is not only women who knit; quite a third of the men patients ply the needles as industriously as any tricoleuse of the Revolution.

Only rarely, under stress of a particularly painful twinge, does anyone drop a stitch!

The Five Luckiest Men Of The R. A. F.

THE pilot of an R.A.F. bomber taxiing at 80 miles an hour across a Fife field for the take-off, realised that the machine would not rise in time to clear a wood right ahead.

Every second brought death nearer to the five men aboard, for the plane was carrying live bombs. The pilot yelled to his companions to jump for their lives, and, rapidly unstrapping, he followed them.

All fell clear of the racing machine unhurt except for minor cuts and bruises.

A few seconds later the bomber struck an electric transformer carrying 3,000 volts and then crashed into the wood on the opposite side of the road.

Wreckage In Trees

There was a terrific explosion and the plane was blown to pieces, the

debris being scattered over a radius of a quarter of a mile. The engines fell 200 yards apart and pieces of wreckage in a nearby plantation.

Parts of the fuselage were caught in the branches of trees. Windows of three houses alongside the plantation were blown out, the ceilings of rooms fell in and crockery was smashed.

None of the residents was hurt. They ran from their homes in time to see the airmen getting to their feet. The transformer was demolished and a large number of telephone wires severed. The plane also brought down fir and larch trees.

The explosion was heard over a wide area of Fife and five miles away windows were shaken.

Shanghai Assassins

Shanghai, Apr. 10. Two gunmen shot and killed Liu Foh-chai, 40, workshop chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, at 12.10 p.m. to-day on Chengtu Road. Four shots were fired at Liu, who was struck by three bullets and died instantly.

The gunmen escaped by running into an alleyway. One threw away a pistol which was recovered by the police.

The Japanese recently reorganised the Conservancy Board in which Liu was an employee for a long time.—United Press.

AFTER FEVER CARE

During fever, the whole system including the digestive organs is undermined and weakened. Convalescence will be hastened if tissue can be quickly rebuilt and strength restored by building up reserves. The patient must be encouraged to take as much nourishing food as the capacity of the weakened digestive organs will allow. Doctors all over the world have found that Horlicks supplies the right kind of nourishment in an easily digested form. Furthermore, it is palatable and helps to stimulate the appetite. Get Horlicks to-day, at your store. In an amazingly short time you will be up and strong again, full of vigour and vitality.

Mrs. Hebard was Reading a Thriller..

MRS. BENJAMIN HEBARD, an elderly Brooklyn matron, was to-night recovering from a nervous shock which came upon her like an Edgar Wallace thrill.

She was reading Wallace's "The Hairy Arm" when, happening to glance up to a window, she saw a man's face pressed close to the glass. His right arm was thrust against the upper sash.

She screamed, but the man didn't budge. He didn't even blink.

Then she rushed for the telephone.

Within a few minutes radio police cars came up, sirens screaming. Detectives found that the man was a prowler who had been shot by a policeman—who thought he had missed his man.

The prowler, identified as a youngish ex-convict, had managed to climb two storeys by a fire escape, and run across the roofs of two houses before collapsing, dying from a stomach wound, outside Mrs. Hebard's parlor window.

PARKER WATKINS, jobless negro troubadour who staged one-man impromptu concerts in New York's Pennsylvania Station at Christmas time, has tasted the edge of fame.

He thought he had concert and radio contracts within his grasp, but nothing happened, and to-day he is trying to raise ten pounds to avoid eviction from his humble Harlem apartment.

He took things philosophically, however, saying "Everybody thinks I've got millions."

"They stop me in the street and want to shake hands. 'Boy, we is mighty happy for you,' they say—and mean it."

"Merchants offer me suits, automobiles and radios. One man came up here and wanted to be my valet. Man, I haven't got ten cents."

LETTERS

Ambulance Inspection

To The Editor, The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am not a little perturbed to learn from Newspaper reports of the St. John Ambulance Inspection that only 800 members paraded before the G.O.C. Major General Gansett on Monday last, and that this number exceeded that of the previous year by 50.

If my idea of number is correct, 800 must have attended last year's function.

The reports state further that 700 recruits were enrolled during the year.

By the process of simple addition and allowing for ordinary casualties the number attending Monday's function should have approximated to between 1,400 and 1,500.

I am led to enquire what has become of the others and how this leakage is accounted for.

A. A. C. MORANT.

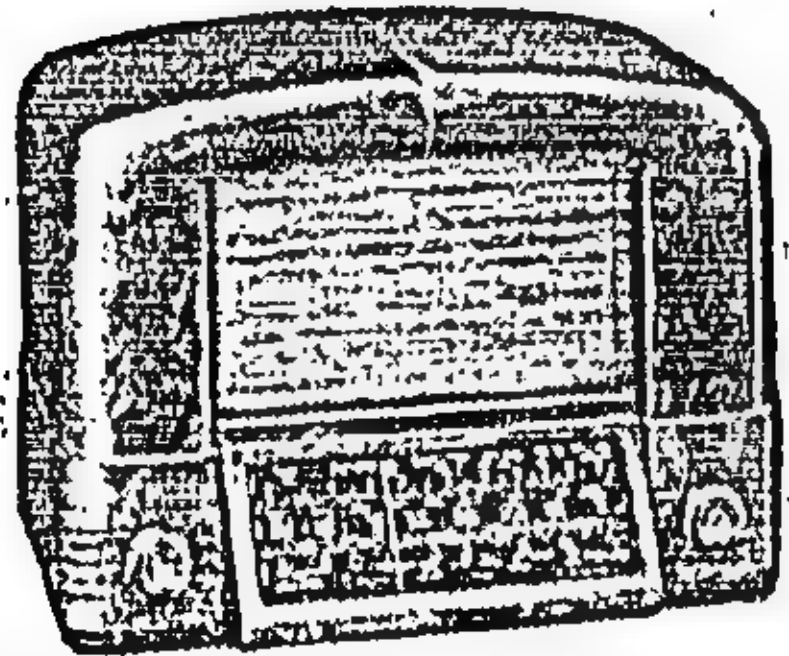
CANADIAN SUPPLY

Ottawa, Apr. 9. Mr. Mackenzie King announced the establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply.—Reuter.

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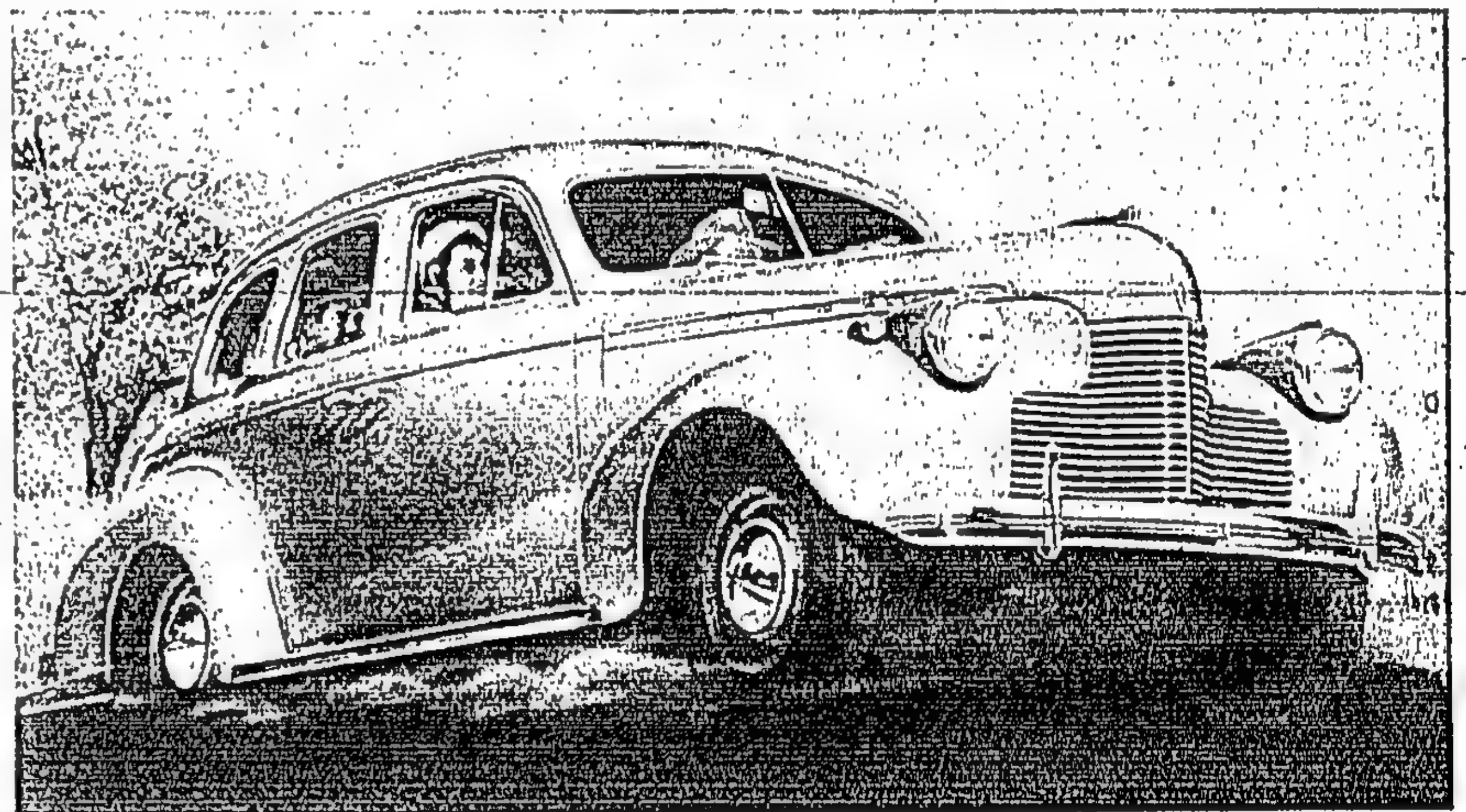
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BD3550—Darktown Strutters Ball. Quick-step. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3550—My Melancholy Baby. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3550—Where or When. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3557—Heaven will be Heavily. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3558—Roadhouse Revels. Quick-step. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3558—The only one who is Difficult is you. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3558—Melody Maker. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3554—So Deep is the Night. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3554—Are you havin' any Fun. Quick-step. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3553—Grandma's Parcel. F.T. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3553—Boom. Quick-step. Jack Hylton's Orch.
BD3551—Nursie! Nursie! Quick-step. New Mayfair Orch.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, April 11, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

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Nazi Invasion

GERMANY has invaded Denmark, with whom she has a Pact of Non-Aggression. She has invaded Norway, whose only crime is that she desired, above all else, to remain neutral in this war in Europe. The Nazis have occupied the whole of Denmark and are unleashing against another democratic nation the full force of their might.

The excuses put forward to justify this latest Nazi crime will not bear a moment's scrutiny. It is quite evident that all the plans were prepared long before Britain laid its mine-fields in Norwegian waters and, in any case, what has that got to do with Denmark? It is Germany who has sought the excuses for this rape; Germany who has worked up the campaign about the so-called Allied intentions; Germany who has reported imaginary "incidents"; Germany who broke the non-aggression pact which she had signed; Germany who brushed contemptuously aside the Norwegian and Danish protests. Never in the history of aggression have small nations offered less justification for the brutal assault than has been launched upon little Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbour.

As far as German foreign policy is concerned, the invasion of Denmark and Norway marks the end of an epoch. The Nazi propaganda must change; everything the Nazis have claimed about their intentions towards their neighbours has been brought to naught by this latest act.

To Denmark, in her ordeal, the world can offer little but condolence. But the forces of decency and order will soon be locked in a grim struggle with the forces of brutality and domination in Norway. Not until that struggle is decided can there be any effective means of stopping this perpetual aggression upon peaceful countries.

The ordeal of fire through which the Scandinavian countries are now passing should be a warning to all neutral countries. A bundle of sticks takes some breaking; a solitary stick can be snapped without difficulty. Unless the smaller nations act in concert and act simultaneously, they are in danger of being attacked and destroyed one by one, as events of the past 48 hours have shown all too well.

They won't relax this week in Sweden...

ALL the world over the attention of the peoples is turned towards Scandinavia. They ask one another, What is going to happen to the Scandinavian democracies in the next few days?

Plainly, the invasion of Norway by a large German army brings the peril of war nearer to Sweden's frontiers than it has been for many a year.

The old confidence of the Swedes in the permanence of their neutrality and independence has been replaced by grave anxieties.

There are three possible fates before Sweden to-day:—

(1) She may escape attack by Germany and Russia altogether.

To the outsider this seems the most improbable of the three. But there are some Swedes who still believe that the ambitions and greeds of the unleashed dictatorships will pass them by.

Germany may establish herself in Norway without going any further.

The purpose of such an attack would be to realise an old dream Narvik, terminus of the electrified railway across Lapland, would be a most useful port. It is the winter outlet for the Swedish iron ore.

Holding Narvik Hitler would have complete control of the Swedish ore export without transgressing one yard of Swedish frontier.

A German attack on Norway certainly alarm the Swedes. But the Swedes have already been alarmed by the Russian attack on Finland. And what have they done? Nothing to bring a furrow to Stalin's brow.

(2) Sweden may be invaded. She may be attacked by Russia or Germany, even divided between them.

This seems the likeliest outcome of the northern war.

Both Hitler and Stalin dislike Sweden. Hitler hates it because it is a democracy; that is to say, degenerate. Stalin because it is socialistic.

Nothing surely can be more offensive to the new Czar of the Soviets than the insolent existence of this humane and efficient example of a mild socialised capitalism.

Hitler would take over the industrialised regions of the south and centre, including the famous arsenal at Bofors. He might also make himself master of Sweden's foreign investments, which amount to at least £150,000,000.

As his share of the Swedish swag, Stalin would take the ore region in the north, one of the richest prizes awaiting a conqueror in Europe. With Sweden's iron in one pocket and Finland's nickel in the other Stalin would be able to declare a big dividend on his little wars.

"From Gotland, German bombers could command the whole southern half of Sweden with ease. And it stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Wenden."



northern Norway.

Indeed, this factor might be decisive in influencing Hitler in favour of the Swedish invasion.

(3) There is, of course, yet another possibility. Hitler may be content to leave Sweden as a neutral sphere between himself and Stalin, and, at the same time, to occupy the Swedish island of Gotland as an air and fleet base.

Gotland is smack in the middle of the Baltic. In German hands it would be a direct counter to Stalin's successive swoops, which have penned Hitler's fleet into the western Baltic, rousing the rage of the admirals at Kiel.

Flat and treeless, Gotland could easily be made an important air centre. From it German bombers could command the whole southern half of Sweden with ease. And the island stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Wenden, just a hundred miles away.

If Hitler wants an excuse to interfere at this point than in for grabbing the place, he has

one ready to hand. Centuries ago its capital Visby was a German commercial seaport. That was in the Hanseatic days. In Visby you can still see—

But Hitler never needs an excuse!

Taking Gotland would certainly be a good strategic move for the Germans. But it would not be a great Hitler coup worthy to hold its place in the series with Austria and Prague and Poland. If Hitler has to dazzle his people by another cheap triumph, the Swedish carve-up would fill the bill in a way that no mere island-jumping could achieve.

So a joint invasion of Sweden seems the likeliest sequel to the invasion of Norway. But whatever form the sequel takes, it is safe to assume that it has already been determined.

All that happens in the Baltic unfolds itself as part of an agreed programme of conquest arranged by Ribbentrop when he went to Moscow in August.

LUXEMBOURG HAS NO DEFENCES

If you look at the map you will see why the Duchy of Luxembourg has also a very good reason to be anxious. The Maginot Line runs up to her southern border, then turns west. The Siegfried Line runs to her east. Luxembourg has no defences. It is an uncomfortable position.

And if you look again at the map you may well wonder why there should exist an independent sovereign State in this odd position, shut in between France, Germany and Belgium, unfortified and helpless. To find the explanation you have to go back some way.

LUXEMBOURG was originally one of those small feudal States that were regarded as the personal property of their rulers and changed hands with bewildering frequency on the occasion of births, deaths and marriages in the ruling family. Luxembourg emerges from this hazy state at the Treaty of Augsburg in 1549, when the 17 provinces of the Netherlands (of which Luxembourg was one) were recognised as a political unity and were declared "free and independent."

This did not mean very much, however, as it entailed little more than the transference from a smaller to a wider allegiance. For the Netherlands were under the rule of the Hapsburgs, first the Spanish branch, then the Austrian. This group of small States thus came to be known as the Spanish and then as the Austrian Netherlands, although there was never anything Spanish or Austrian about them.

The first hint of an independent existence for Luxembourg came after the Napoleonic wars, during which the Netherlands had been overrun by France and incorporated into the Republic.

When the French armies were driven out in 1814, the Dutch claimed the Prince of Orange as their ruler. This was supported by Britain and Prussia. But when it was suggested that Holland should receive an "increase of territory" and take in what is now Belgium, Prussia carefully left open the question of the provinces on her border, including Luxembourg. Prussia wanted the whole of the territory between the Meuse, the Moselle and

the Rhine, and was determined to get some of it.

It was a useful bargaining counter, and when Napoleon's return from Elba speeded up the negotiations King William of Holland agreed to surrender his Nassau possession in Germany to the King of Prussia while the Duchy of Luxembourg was to become his own hereditary sovereign possession. But the Duchy was to be one of the States of the Germanic Confederation, under the aegis of Prussia, and the town of Luxembourg was to be a Prussian fortress.

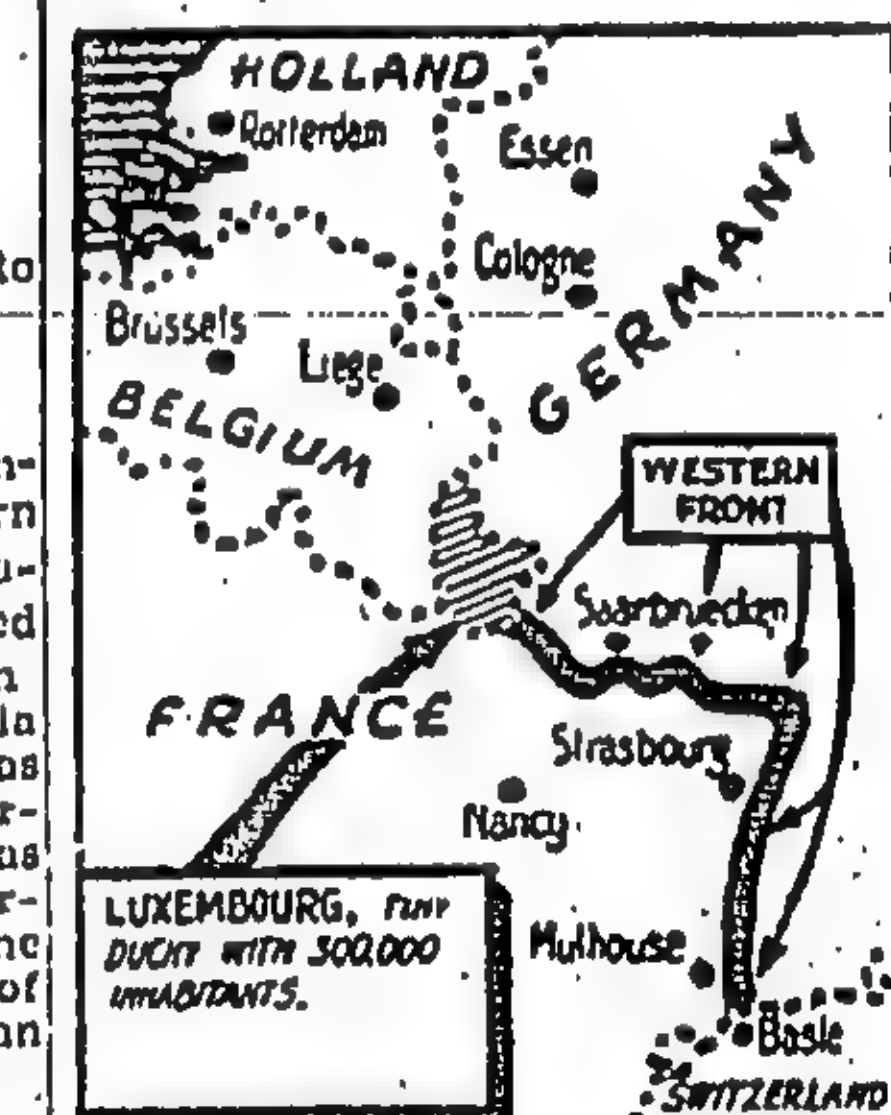
Prussia had a very good reason for keeping military control of Luxembourg. The fortress there was considered to be the second strongest in Europe, after Gibraltar, and an insuperable obstacle to French invasion of Germany along that familiar route.

The Belgian revolution of 1830 against Dutch domination threatened to upset this arrangement, so convenient for Prussia. But as soon as Leopold, King of the newly-created independent Belgium, signed the treaty which made Luxembourg part of Belgium, King William of Holland sent his armies over the frontier and only French intervention saved Belgium from complete conquest.

FINALLY, under pressure, Leopold agreed that Luxembourg, now reformed with part of the Belgian province of Limburg, should remain a Germanic State. Six years later Luxembourg entered the German Customs Union.

The next change came in 1866 when the war between Prussia and Austria resulted in a quick victory for Prussia and the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation. France therefore considered that Luxembourg's ties with Germany were broken. Prussia thought otherwise and maintained their garrison in the fortress.

Bismarck was playing a very subtle game, by most standards, a dirty game. By vague promises he had led Napoleon III, to believe that France might expect some territorial compensation for her recognition of Prussia's supremacy in Germany. So in 1867 the French Government suggested to King William of Holland Duke of Luxembourg, that he might sell Luxembourg for five million francs. At the same time it was suggested to Belgium that she might



accept Luxembourg in exchange for the territory lost by France to her in 1814.

Belgium refused, but William, vaguely encouraged by Bismarck, was prepared to negotiate, and the Prince of Orange was sent to Paris for that purpose.

A WEEK later Bismarck suddenly came out into the open and announced that the cession of Luxembourg was equivalent to a declaration of war with Prussia. Napoleon III, off his guard and unready for war, had to call the deal off. A treaty was forthwith drawn up and signed in London which created Luxembourg in its present form. It was to be "henceforth a State perpetually neutral, under the collective guarantee of the signatory Powers" (France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia).

Prussia agreed to evacuate the fortress and destroy it. To this day no military force may be maintained in the city of Luxembourg except for the maintenance of order.

And so you find this country today, totally unarmed (the army numbers 500), sandwiched between the two greatest military forces the world has ever known. In 1914 she was invaded by Germany and offered no resistance. She knows that it may happen again, any day now.

However, for all the surrounding atmosphere of war this tiny country, a little larger than Dorset, continues her quiet industrious life.

It is an uncomfortable position. But Luxembourg has survived one war; there is no reason why she should not survive another.

Donald Hodson.

GERMANS ENTER HAMAR

New Norwegian Capital Falls

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the Germans have occupied Hamar. The Norwegian Government fled to this town when Oslo was occupied.

Big Oslo Battle
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—According to reports from the frontier, a major battle is raging about eight miles from Oslo.

The Germans are reported to have captured Hamar. Sharp fighting is also taking place near Bergen and Koningsvager, 45 miles east of Oslo.

Die Defending Oslo
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—According to news from the frontier, a number of soldiers were killed on both sides when the Germans seized Stavanger at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, following sharp fighting.

The Norwegian destroyer, Aeger, sank a German ship, presumably a transport, during the occupation of Stavanger, but the Aeger was later bombed from the air and sunk.

It is estimated that 120 Norwegians were killed during the occupation of Oslo.

It is stated that the Germans took Trondheim on Tuesday without fighting.

The garrison at the naval station of Warnes, near Trondheim, retired but later re-took Mersker Bridge, 12 miles east of Trondheim.

It is reported that a German plane was shot down at Warnes. The present whereabouts of the Norwegian Government is unknown but M. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, has left for Stockholm, where he is expected to-night.

Numerous German aircraft were seen near the Swedish-Norwegian border and some are alleged to have flown over Swedish territory.

Occupation of Narvik
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The occupation of Narvik described by a Swedish subject, who was in the town at the time, reveals that a German troop transport actually reached the neighbourhood of Narvik on Monday.

Norwegian Customs officials who innocently tried to examine the ship outside the harbour, were held aboard until the vessel revealed her true colours yesterday.

Norwegians Dig In
MALMO, Sweden, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Norwegian troops have dug themselves in near Elverum, about eight miles north of Oslo and are tenaciously resisting the German attempts to break their line. According to the latest reports reaching here, fighting on a big scale is going on but details are lacking.

Nazis Bomb Open Towns
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—German planes bombed Drammen, Dnoff and Oserstong in Oslo-Fjord which are apparently in Norwegian hands.

Fires are reported to be raging in the towns.

Norwegians Wiped Out
The German dead are stated to number several hundred.

According to the "Aften Bladet," despite the Soviet decision to remain neutral, big Russian troop concentrations are reported in North Russia.

The Russian Arctic fleet is reported to have had steam up.

King Confers With Nazis
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (UP).—German propagandists state that King Haakon of Norway is conferring with German representatives at Hamar, which the Germans claim to have captured.

It is emphasized in London reports, however, that there is neither confirmation of the Nazi report of the capture of Hamar or of German reports that Norway has agreed to negotiate with Germany.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London stated that all rumours emanating from Berlin or Oslo should be treated with the greatest suspicion.

British Embargo On Exports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Great Britain has imposed an embargo on all exports from Denmark.

In addition, a provisional ban has been announced on exports to Scandinavian countries to Baltic destinations.

The Government has ordered the detention of all Danish ships in British ports.

It has been announced that Danish ships on the high seas are also liable to seizure. The Dominions and Colonies are applying similar measures.

Australian Sugar For Britain

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Britain will buy half a million tons of raw sugar of the 1940 crop from Queensland, Australia.

Already 300,000 tons have been allotted to the United Kingdom, 120,000 tons to Canada and 80,000 tons to New Zealand.

AIR FORCE SUCCESS

At Least One Big Nazi Cruiser Damaged

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is clear that British airmen scored some success in their attacks on German naval units.

After returning safely to their bases following a hot battle in the North Sea, the British pilots reported:

"In the falling light, observation of results was difficult, but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the after-part of a large cruiser of the Kohn class."

"Other German warships were also believed to have been damaged."

"Despite the intense fire to which we were subjected, all our aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours."

Heinkel Intercepted
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—It is officially announced that a British fighter has intercepted a Heinkel 111 at a great height near Cape Grinaz.

The fighter engaged the enemy closely until its ammunition was exhausted.

The enemy aircraft was last seen fleeing into the cloud with black smoke pouring out from the port engine.

Activity Along Coast
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—British aircraft were busy along many parts of the Norwegian coast to-day.

The pilots noted the numbers and descriptions of German ships while their gunners maintained an all round watch for German reactions.

Several aircraft were engaged by enemy machines as they carried out their task over the towns, fjords, harbours and sea routes of the invaded country.

One British crew, having finished their reconnaissance flight, gave their whole attention to an enemy Heinkel which pursued for half an hour. They put in two good bursts of machine-gun fire into the centre of the enemy plane. When they next attacked there was no return of fire from the German air gunner.

He appeared to have fallen forward over his gun and was either wounded or killed. The German pilot gained the shelter of a cloud just in time to avoid further damage.

Another British reconnaissance aircraft damaged the starboard engine of a Heinkel which attacked it. The Heinkel broke off the engagement and made off into the clouds with smoke pouring from it.

Heinkels Driven Off
Another Heinkel was driven away by a third R.A.F. aircraft machine after only 90 rounds had been expended by the British R.A.F. gunner.

Brilliant Reconnaissance
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—It is authoritatively stated that an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane flew over Stavanger Aerodrome shortly after dawn to-day at a height of 50 feet and counted and classified every one of the numerous German aircraft parked there.

The pilot had instructions to gather photographs and information and would have exceeded orders had he jeopardised his safe return by attacking though the target was tempting.

The Germans were apparently taken entirely by surprise for the pilot was able to carry out the reconnaissance without interruption. He then made a second flight across the aerodrome to confirm his first observations.

The aircraft flew low over Stavanger skimming the roof-tops of the houses and railway station in which there were three passenger trains and a luggage train.

The pilot reported that Stavanger appeared to be asleep but the Germans apparently gave the alarm soon afterwards. He had to make his way towards the sea and there his aircraft was shot at by anti-aircraft fire and a Heinkel in the distance.

The German plane, however, did not close with the British aircraft which returned safely.

Two Heinkels Down
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The Air Ministry announced that whilst on patrol duty early in the evening of the north-east coast, a Hurricane aircraft of the Fighter Command of the R.A.F. shot down two enemy Heinkel bombers.

Raid On Scotland
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Air raid warnings were sounded throughout the northern part of Scotland to-night.

It is officially announced that two Hurricanes engaged two Heinkel bombers off the north-east coast and brought down both.

BELGIUM'S ALARM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (UP).—Belgium has become thoroughly alarmed by the turn of events in Scandinavia.

A sudden unexpected meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, which caused alarming speculation in view of the rumours that the British and French authorities have demanded permission for the passage of troops through Belgium.

However, these reports were later believed to lack foundation inasmuch as no Belgian military measures have so far been taken.

Leave Cancelled
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The granting of further Army leave has been suspended. The men who are already at the front are not affected by this ruling.

War Now On Britain's Doorstep

SCANDINAVIAN INVASION OFFERS GRAVE NEW THREAT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Hitler has seized Norway and Denmark to use as a springboard from whence to strike at Britain's mastery of the North Sea.

If Hitler succeeded in consolidating his gains in Scandinavia, he will possess bases from where he can concentrate the full blast of his air and submarine warfare against Britain.

As the new phase of the European war commenced, this seemed to be the most reasonable interpretation of Hitler's long-range strategy, rather than an invasion of Scandinavia motivated by concern over iron-ore supplies, or fears that the Allies planned to seize a foothold in Scandinavia.

Strategical Advantages
By the seizure of Norway and Denmark, Germany cuts the flying distance to the Orkneys and Shetlands by half, and she greatly increases the flying radius of her bombers, which are patrolling the North Sea, for attacks on British ships.

This seizure also makes it possible for Hitler to use his new high-speed twin-engine fighters, planes as escorts for the bombers. So far this has been impracticable.

By the use of the Norwegian Fjords as submarine bases, presuming Germany can hold them, she will reduce by over 1,000 miles the distance her U-boats have hitherto had to travel from their bases to their areas of operation.

Newspaper's Warning
The net effect of Hitler's stroke is underlined by to-day's "Evening Standard," which published an editorial stating:

"The war is now on our doorstep. Nothing stands between the British people and the subjugation inflicted on Oslo and Copenhagen but the audacity of our seamen, the daring of our pilots, the discipline of our soldiers and the labour in our factories. Nothing more."

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks \$.....1,407 1/2 sa.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.).....£93 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.).....£93 n.
Chartered.....9 1/4 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £.....12 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. £.....12 1/2 n.
East Asia \$.....74 n.

INSURANCES
Canton \$.....230 n.
Union \$.....495 s.
China Underwriters \$.....95 cts. n.
H.K. Fire \$ x. d.174 s.

SHIPPING
Douglases \$.....150 n.
Steamboats \$.....10 1/2 n.
Indo-China \$.....100 n.
Indo-China D.S.80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-.....75/- n.
Waterboats \$.....7 1/2 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$.....100 n.
Docks \$ (x. ris.).....22 s.
Docks \$ (x. ris.).....10 1/2 n.
Docks \$ (ris.).....6 65 n.
Providents \$.....4 60 n.
Sh. Docks Sh. \$.....41 n.

MINING
Kallan s/-.....19/- n.
Rauha s/-.....8 65 s.
H.K. Mines.....4 cts. n.

LANDS
Hotels \$.....5 65 n.
Lands \$.....36 1/4 n.
Lands 4% Debentures.....100 n.
Shal Lands Sh. \$.....14 n.
Humphreys \$.....8 n.
H.K. Realities \$.....4 40 n.
Chinese Estates \$.....103 n.

UTILITIES
Trams \$.....17 80 s.
Peak-Trams (old) \$.....8 n.
Peak-Trams (new) \$.....4 n.
Star Ferries \$.....68 n.
Y. Ferries \$.....20 n.
China Lights (old) \$.....6 20 n.
China Lights (new) \$.....6 20 n.
H.K. Electric \$.....5 54 n.
Macao Electric \$.....21 b.
Sandakan Lights \$.....11 1/4 n.
Telephones (old) \$.....20 s.
Telephones (new) \$.....10 95 s.

INDUSTRIALS
Cold. Macg. (Ord.), Sh. \$.....14 00 n.
Cold. Macg. (Pre.), Sh. \$.....12 n.
Canton Iron \$.....1 n.
Cement \$.....17 1/2 n.
H.K. Ropes \$.....5 55 n.

STORES, &c.
Dairy Farms \$.....21 35 sa.
Watsons \$.....9 1/4 n.
Lane, Crawfords \$.....7 1/2 n.
Sinceres \$.....2 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$.....39 b.
Powell, Ltd. \$.....1 b.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. \$.....40 n.
Shal Cotton Sh. \$.....100 n.

MISC.
H.K. Entertainment \$.....0 80 b.
Constructions (old) \$.....1 1/4 n.
Constructions (new) \$.....1 n.
Vibro Piling \$.....8 s.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925

OSLO'S FALL DESCRIBED

Eye-witness Account By Escaped Briton

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The first authentic account by an eye-witness of the Germans' entry into Oslo has been telephoned by Reuter's Oslo correspondent.

As a British subject he narrowly escaped from the Germans and crossed the frontier into Sweden yesterday.

With crowds on the pavements, he watched a column of German troops, 1,000 strong, march into the centre of the city at 3 p.m. Every man was armed with a rifle or machine-gun. They were carrying uncovered bandoliers bulging with ammunition.

Inhabitants Bewildered
The inhabitants were bewildered by the swift sequence of incredible events.

The city had capitulated an hour or so earlier after a night and morning of terror during which German planes bombed all military objectives in the neighbourhood and machine-gunned the districts round the harbour defences.

Before he left the German troops had taken control of all military aerodromes including Fornebo, which is just outside the city. It was there that fifty Nazi planes landed.

With these they threatened to blow the inhabitants out of the city if any resistance was shown.

By noon the main station was packed with fleeing evacuees including women and children carrying all the possessions they could muster.

House Blown Up
They all seemed dazed. The air above was filled with the ceaseless roar of aeroplane engines apparently designed to terrify the inhabitants.

During the afternoon the correspondent watched three bombers from a great height blow up a house a few hundred yards away.

More bombs followed quickly. The watcher realised that counter-action had begun.

The uppermost feeling in the minds of the inhabitants seemed to be incomprehension at the turn of events and the question asked everywhere was "Why have the Allies allowed the Germans to do this?"

Singapore's War Gift

Authorities To Offer £1,000,000

SINGAPORE, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—A resolution offering £1,000,000 to the British Government to aid the prosecution of the war will be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

The resolution is being put forward at the instance of unofficial members.

British Malaya's Gifts
It is noted that gifts from British Malaya toward the cost of imperial defence during the past 12 months amount to almost £3,250,000, apart from the special Malayan war taxation approved a few days ago. The proceeds of this taxation will be offered to the British Government as a contribution towards the cost of the war.

These measures are expected to yield £1,000,000 a year in the Federated Malay States, £500,000 in the Straits Settlements and nearly £250,000 in the State of Johore.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—During question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that no negotiations had recently taken place with the Russian Government about the resumption of discussions on trade questions.

He said that the subject had been raised, however, by Mr. Malsky, the Russian Ambassador, when in conversation with Lord Halifax.

Mr. Butler told the house that no date has been fixed at present for the return of the British Ambassador who is now on leave in England.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued yesterday says:

Although conditions remain quiet the news from Europe has not produced any undue easiness in the Market.

RUSSIA
H.K. Fire Ins. \$171
Docks Cur. Ris. \$22
Docks X. Ris. \$18 1/2
Yamati Ferries \$23
Electric \$60
Wm. Towell \$1
Entertainment \$200
H.K. Fire Ins. \$174
Tramways \$17 00
Telephones (Old) \$20
Telephones (New) \$19 50
H.K. Banks \$1,407 1/2
H.K. \$405
Docks Cur. Ris. \$21 1/2
Docks Ris. \$21 1/2
Telephones (Old) \$20 1/2
Dairy Farms \$21 25
Watsons \$9 1/4

MANILA GOLD SHARES
Antanok Pa. 12 s.
Intake Pa. 12 s.
Daguso Gold Pa. 11 1/2 s.
Batang Bahay Pa. 10 s.
Big Wedge \$25.30 s.
Coco Grove Pa. 10 1/2 s.
Consolidated Mines Pa. 10 30 b.
Demonstration Pa. 10 1/2 s.
East Mindanao Pa. 10 1/2 s.
I.C.M. Pa. 11 1/2 s.
Hogon Mining Pa. 11 b.
Manabate Consolidated Pa. 10 b.
Marianas Waterworks Pa. 10 1/2 s.
Mine Operation Pa. 10 1/2 s.
North Camarines Pa. 10 s.
Paracale Camarines Pa. 11 s.
San Mateo Pa. 10 b.
Surigao Consolidated Pa. 10 s.
Surigao Consolidated Pa. 10 s.
Syndicate Investment Pa. 10 s.
United Paracale Pa. 10 b.
Zenguel Consolidated Pa. 10 b.

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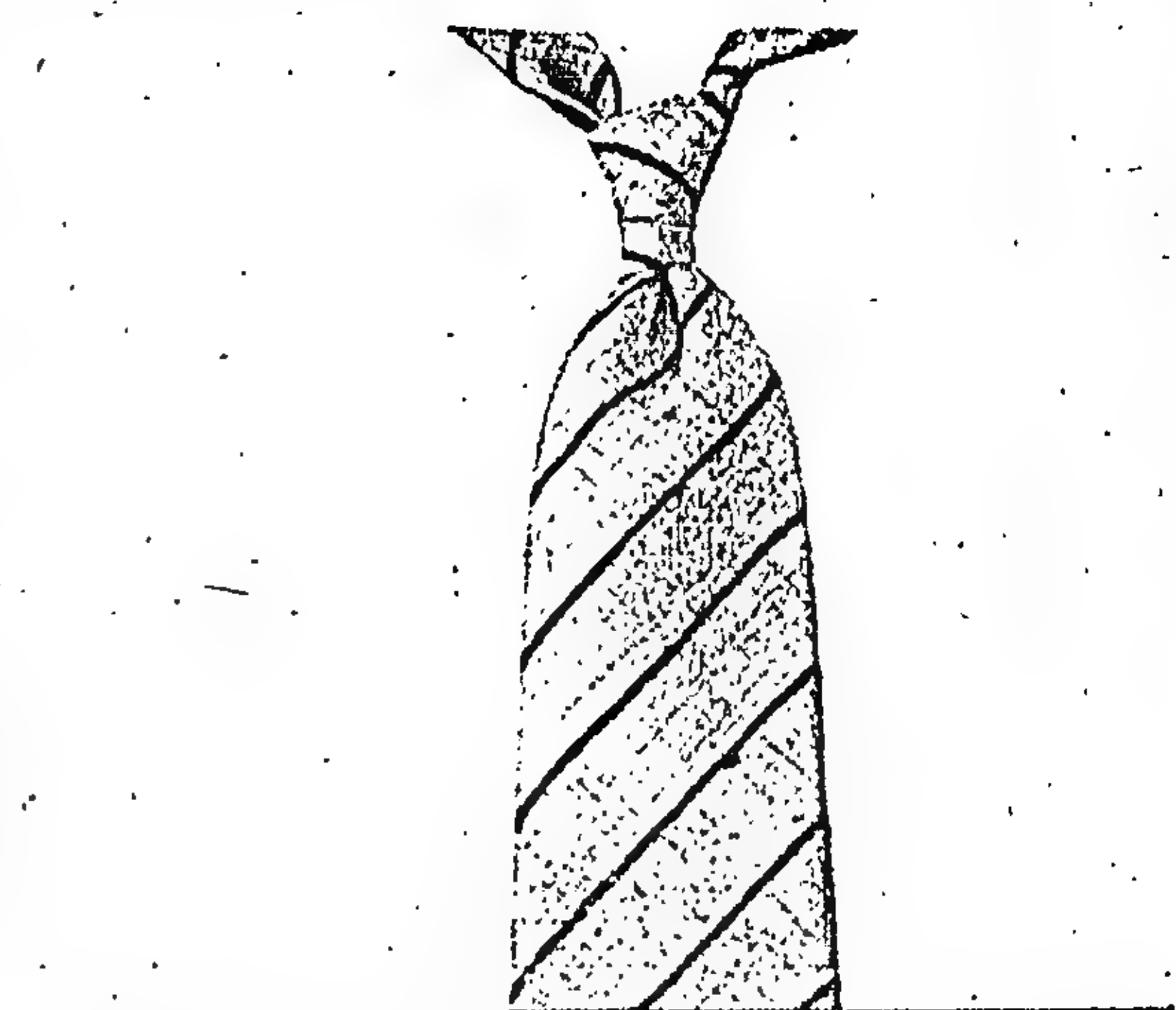
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"Pilgrim's" Hockey Notes

UNBEATEN RECORD MAINTAINED

Central British Assn. Draw With Police In Tournament Game

C.B.A. maintained their undefeated record last Sunday when, in a tournament game at King's Park, they held the Police to a 1-1 draw.

The bumpy state of the ground spoiled good hockey, but fast play and interesting exchanges were the order of the day. The Police showed superiority in the second half but had to be content with a draw. Their forwards were fast but were of little use when in the circle.

At the commencement, the home side had most of the game, but Diwan Singh, in the opposite goal, was only once seriously tested, and that was when Smith on the right wing sent in a terrific drive at goal. The Police custodian got his foot to it and made a brilliant clearance.

Though C.B.A. did most of the pressing in the first half, the finishing in the circle of both forward lines was poor. The worst offenders were Narwant Singh and Blake, the respective left wingers, who seemed too erratic when they got to the edge of the circle. However, many of the midfield movements were well thought out, and at times cleverly executed. There was no score when the interval arrived.

POSITIONAL CHANGES

Positional changes were made in the Police attack on resumption. Teja Singh, who was playing a poor game at right wing, was seen on the left, and Narwant Singh, from left wing to inside right, with Fula Singh on the extreme right. This re-arrangement showed considerably better form in attack.

Within 15 minutes, after having most of the play, Police scored an excellent goal through Jasbir Singh, the result of splendid work by Fula Singh on the right wing, who, running through, put in a terrific centre. C.B.A. were not slow to reply, however, and five minutes later S. A. Fowler, receiving a pass from Smith, equalised with a good shot which had Balwant Singh completely beaten. This half was, if anything, faster than the first. Both goalkeepers were on occasions severely tested, and some fine runs were seen on both sides.

The game ended in a draw which, considering the equalities of the teams, was a fair result.

BOND MISSED
The absence of Vic. Bond from the home side's defence was very noticeable. Taylor filled the vacancy at right back, and his display was anything but brilliant. N. Whitley, however, was a capable partner who put in some very strenuous work. Use was the best of the halves, and the Fowler brothers, Syd., George and Ernie, formed a dangerous inside trio in the attack. C.B.A. must now defeat Recreio if they hope to be the champions.

Police gave a very good account of themselves, especially in the second half, when they completely dominated play. Man Singh and Blackburn formed a strong partnership at back, and the C.B.A. attack seldom got past them. Mohar Singh at centre-half, took some time to settle, but once he did so, his spilling work was grand. He was ably supported by Leslie and Brown.

Had the Police played on a sand pitch, I am certain the result would have been in their favour.

GOOD MATCH ANTICIPATED BETWEEN RADIO AND C.B.A.

WHAT PROMISES to be a good match will take place on Sunday morning on the Police ground at Boundary Road, when C.B.A. will meet the Radio Sports Club, present champions of the tournament.

C.B.A. have lost two points with one game in hand, and Radio have also lost the same number of points with two games in hand. Should C.B.A. defeat Radio they will be the new champions.

W/O Vicary (R.E.) and Cpl. Hodge will officiate as umpires.

Here are the records of both teams:—

	G	P	W	L	D	F	A
C.B.A.	8	6	0	2	33	6	14
Radio	7	6	1	0	23	11	12

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The following were the results of football matches played in the Home Regional Leagues to-day:

SOUTH "C"			
Southampton	4	Brentford	1
Tottenham	3	Fulham	1
SOUTH "D"			
Aldershot	0	Queen's P. R.	1
Brighton	1	Southend	1
MIDLAND			
Birmingham	0	Wolves	1
NORTH-WESTERN			
Bolton	5	Burnley	1
Scottish			
WESTERN			
Ayr	2	Albion	0
Dumbarton	2	Kilmarnock	0
Partick	0	Queen's Park	0
EASTERN			
East Fife	0	Arbroath	2
Hearts	4	Ruth	0
St. Johnstone	4	Hibernian	0
Stenmuir	4	St. Bernards	0

LIFE-SAVING CLASSES

Life-saving classes for Royal Life-saving Society awards having commenced in Hongkong, all information concerning the formation of classes and handbooks of instruction will be available on application from Sub-Inspector R. J. Hunt, local representative of the Royal Life-saving Society.

Closing Date For Six-a-side Tournament

THE HON. SECRETARY of the H.K.H.A. wishes to remind all club secretaries that entries for the Six-a-side Tournament will close on April 10. A council meeting will be held on that date, and the draw will be made so that the games will commence on Sunday, April 21. There is no entrance fee for this tournament.

As the warm weather is fast approaching and owing to unforeseen circumstances, the International Tournament will not take place this season. The Six-a-side Tournament will end the Association's activities.

Badminton

University Retain Senior Title For Fourth Successive Year

UNIVERSITY won the A division of badminton league for the fourth year in succession when they beat Chinese Y.M.C.A. 6-2 at Recreio last night before a large gathering.

Brilliant team work was the outstanding feature of the University pairings and they led 2-1 at the end of the first round, 4-2 at the end of the second round, and clinched the battle when T. K. Hui and H. F. Chow beat H. M. Lau and F. C. Chung 21-3. Only eight sets were played.

One of the closest matches of the evening was between K. L. Yung and C. K. Lee (University) and F. Koh and C. Au (Y.M.C.A.), being settled at 20-20. The 'Varsity pair won 23-21.

Scores: K. L. Yung and C. K. Lee (University) beat H. M. Lau and F. C. Chung 21-10; F. Koh and C. Au 23-21; T. K. Hui and H. F. Chow 21-3; M. S. Lim and T. S. Bun (University) beat Lau and Chung 21-10; lost to Koh and Au 15-21; P. K. Hui and H. F. Chow (University) beat Lau and Chung 21-3; lost to Koh and Au 12-21; beat Wong and Leng 21-13.

Recreio Beat Talook
Recreio beat Talook 5-1 in the mixed doubles league. Talook (Talook) lost to J. J. Remedios and Miss C. Ribeiro 2-2; lost to M. A. Oliveira and Miss M. Ribeiro 14-21; beat L. A. Carvalho and Miss M. Silva 21-10; R. Main and Miss Main (Talook) lost to Remedios and Miss Ribeiro 14-21; lost to Oliveira and Miss Ribeiro 10-21; lost to Carvalho and Miss Silva 14-21; T. Beattie and Miss Pollock (Talook) lost to Remedios and Miss Ribeiro 12-21; lost to Oliveira and Miss Ribeiro 10-21; lost to Carvalho and Miss Silva 6-21.

Diocesan Boys' Annual Sports Meeting

The annual athletic meeting of the Diocesan Boys' School will take place to-morrow morning (Friday) on the School ground, commencing at 11 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.

Craigengower Eleven

The following will represent Craigengower Cricket Club in a Second Division League match against Police Recreation Club on Saturday at 2 p.m. on the latter's ground:

B. R. Francis (Capt.), N. Broadbridge, A. H. Emmott, A. B. Hanson, A. Hunt, C. W. Lam, J. W. Leonard, T. Lock, A. M. Omar, W. K. Way and J. L. Young Saye, Scorer, W. Broadbridge.

Kumaons Defeat Rajputana Rifles In Large Units Semi-final

The Kumaon Rifles ran riot last Saturday and easily defeated Rajputana Rifles in the semi-finals of the Large Units Tournament at Shamshupo by four goals to one. What is more, the Kumaons thoroughly deserved their victory.

The Champions appeared to be all at sixes and sevens, and despite a promising revival by their attack in the second half, they were eventually beaten by a superior side.

The Kumaons took the offensive from the bully-off and after 15 minutes' pressure forced a short corner. Captain Loch took the hit, but his attempt was well saved by Diwan Ali. Trilok Singh, however, followed up and opened accounts with a good shot.

The pace increased. Kumaons were playing a much better game and it came as no surprise when Nerrain Singh put them two up with the best goal of the match.

Lal Singh started the move and a bout of snappy play between Trilok and Nerrain Singh brought the goal.

FOUR SHORT CORNERS

Keeping up the attack, the Kumaons forced four short corners, but could not make further headway as their drives were obstructed by a bunch of defenders. Datta Ram in particular making some brilliant clearances.

In this half, there was one great weakness in the Rajputana team. That was at centre half, where Duda Ram had a very lean time indeed.

The highlight of the second half was the desperate efforts of the Champions' attack to equalise. In-darjeet Singh combined effectively but four Kumaon defence in great form. Gushain Singh at right back was unpassable, and Lal Singh kept the speedy Sha Wali well in check.

However, the Kumaons broke away on three occasions and registered two further goals. Captain Loch on the right wing, who made his presence felt in words, received a long pass from Nerrain Singh and, beating Datta Ram in fine style, scored a grand goal. He followed this success with a second goal—the fourth of the match—off a short corner hit. I would say that he was rather fortunate as Nerrain Singh had fumbled the ball before the hit was taken.

SOLITARY GOAL

Rajputana Rifles again took up the offensive and during a concerted attack in the closing minutes of the game, Indarjeet Singh scored their one and only goal off a short corner hit.

The Champions were attacking strongly when the whistle signalled the end of the game. The opportunity on the part of the forwards enabled the Kumaons to win. Loch, operating on the right wing, sent in many beautiful centres, and proved to be the brains of the attack.

Credit must also go to Nerrain Singh. He and Partaub struck a partnership that was a treat to watch. The Champions were never able to settle down to smooth play. Mistakes both in attack and defence were frequent, but nevertheless the game was played at high speed throughout and some good hockey was seen. There is little doubt that the Kumaons will be the new champions this season.

C.S.C.C. Bowls Rinks

The following will represent Civil Service lawn bowlers against Hongkong Football Club at Craigengower on Saturday at 3.30 p.m.: Firsts—R. B. Wood, H. P. Harper, J. McGowan, J. W. Deaken, T. Sedden, A. B. Allen, L. A. Collier, F. Jones, J. Carr, M. E. Purvis, A. Steven, S. Ecclehall. Seconds—C. W. Walker, F. B. Austin, J. Gellatly, J. E. Stanger, C. Lucas, F. Kirmen, W. J. Burling, J. Hollidge, A. F. Sheppard, J. E. Hickman, P. D. Crawley, M. N. Rakus. Reserves—T. E. Wood, H. Lord, A. J. Macfadyen, A. Grimmit jr. D. Hollidge jr.

Only Four Tennis League Entries To Date

ONLY FOUR ENTRIES have been received to date for the Hongkong Tennis League, the closing date for which is Monday, April 15. Hon. Secretaries of clubs affiliated to the Association and wishing to enter for any one, or all divisions of the League, are reminded that entries must reach the Hon. League Secretary, Mr. C. J. Tatchell, Waterworks Department, P.W.D., on or before April 15.

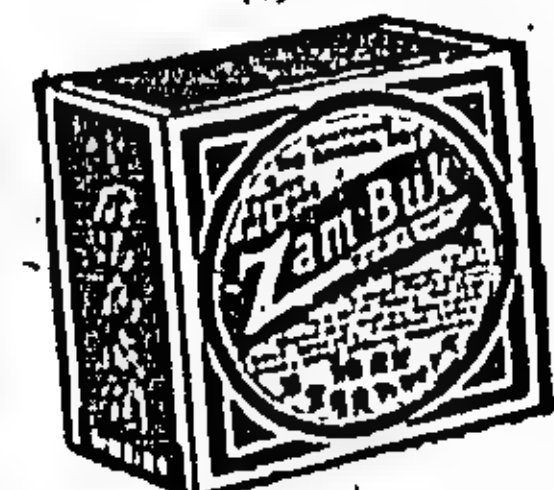
REGISTRATION

The attention of Club Secretaries is also drawn to Rule 4 of the League which states:—"At least one week before the commencement of the League season, every club participating in the League shall register with the League Secretary the names of four players as the nucleus of every team entered in the A, B, and C Division. Such registered players will not be allowed, during the season, to play in any lower division than that for which they are registered." The League season will commence on Tuesday, May 14.



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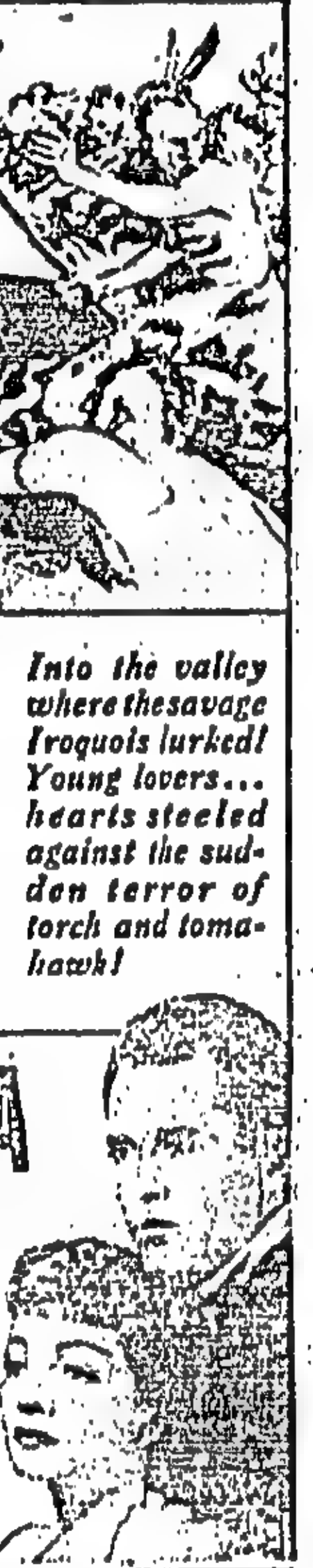
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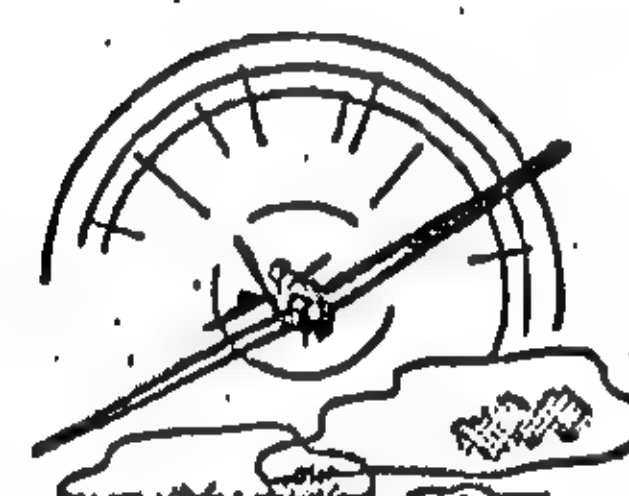
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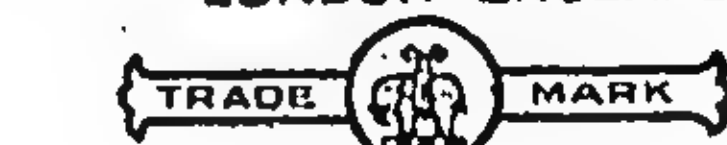
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

"THE Royal Air Force carried out another reconnaissance raid over Germany last night. A number of leaflets were dropped."

You shrug, perhaps, at the familiar words, drop the newspaper or turn off the radio. "Another leaflet raid..." Just a commonplace item of the war news.

Well, here's the great story I am now able to tell of one leaflet raid that will bring a real thrill of pride instead of a shrug.

It was made by a flight of five bombers, manned by crews who knew that they were facing weather which meant death.

It was carried out without a shot being fired, yet high officers in the R.A.F. consider that this flight is the grimmest and most courageous episode of the war in the air.

It ended with crews unconscious from lack of oxygen, wings iceed up, engines on fire, parachute jumps into the darkness . . . and complete success.

"Nickels" Express To Germany

WHEN five Armstrong-Whitely "Whitley" bombers of a squadron in France were detailed to drop leaflets over five towns in Germany, the pilots and crews were faced with possibility of Arctic weather conditions.

They knew that they would be flying high to escape detection by German searchlights . . . they knew that their worst enemy would

LEAFLETS
The R.A.F.'s
Grandest
Story

NIGHT FLIGHT



Suffering agonies the crews crouched in their swaying planes fighting ice and fire.

BY WILLIAM COURTENAY

be, not Messerschmitts, but the elements.

But the Squadron had already been in France for a month waiting, as most of the R.A.F. at home are waiting for the thrill of action. Pent-up feelings found expression in unrelieved joy when the signal was received that this, the biggest of all the leaflet and reconnaissance raids was to be undertaken by this Squadron.

The loads of "nickels"—as the leaflets are termed in Service circles—were taken aboard in France, several tons of them.

In the darkness of this wintry night, "nickels" were loaded up, fuel filled the petrol tanks for the long night ride, crews donned their "teddy bear" suits, floored boots and parachutes. Here was the great adventure at last. The flight took off at midnight. The five bombers parted, each set

on a compass course for the town on which the leaflets were to be dropped.

Climbing to 17,000 feet the machines crossed the frontier and in the inky blackness of the night penetrated deep into the heart of Germany.

Each bomber reached its objective, scattered the propaganda leaflets, and turned for home.

★
IT was then that they faced the battle . . . a grimmer fight than that against men and guns, a fight against cold, and ice and fire.

One by one the machines ran into snow and ice-forming clouds. The temperature was thirty degrees below freezing point. Ice formed on the wings and weighed the aircraft down. Ice froze the instruments and made the planes unmanageable.

The men were frozen. Crews suffered agonies as they crouched in their places in the grip of frost-

bite. And then, in one plane the oxygen supply, necessary for high-altitude flying, failed.

Men slumped to the floor. Sick and dizzy they rolled about in the swaying plane. Gunners in the turrets were hunched, unconscious, across their guns which were so jammed by ice that they could not have fired.

Then a streak of flame shot through the blackness of the night. A new terror had attacked the air-men.

FIRE!
Engines ablaze, the plane swayed dangerously, the captain of the aircraft ordered his men to jump.

But ice had wrecked the inter-communication telephones to his crew. Two men could not receive his order.

While the flames roared through the roof of the engines, the captain was faced with the grim alternatives of bailing out to save three, and leaving the other two to their fate, or of attempting to land and risk killing all five.

He decided to land. Gliding down through the inky darkness, he strained his eyes as they swooped to earth. Nearer . . . nearer . . .

Suddenly a hillside loomed up before him. There was a crash, and the great machine piled up on the frozen grass. The crew scrambled, half-stunned to the ground. All five were saved.

The remainder of the flight was a struggle through the clouds, while the cold grip of ice closed on them. Men gasped and cried as they struggled to breathe.

Captain and navigator in one machine beat their heads against the metal fittings of the pilot's cockpit as a relief against the agony of lack of oxygen.

★
AGAIN a spurt of flame, frantic orders shouted into the telephones . . . another engine was on fire. Captain of the aircraft gave the order to jump.

First man to bail out with his parachute was caught on the falling plane by his telephone head-phones.

HE HUNG THERE, SWAYING IN MID-AIR, WHILE THE PLANE SPUN DIZZILY DOWNWARD, FLAMES SHOOTING FROM THE BURNING ENGINE. They hacked him free, and he dropped. The captain watched his men go, while he struggled to recover control of the machine.

But ice had jammed the controls. She dived downwards, utterly unmanageable, dropping from 15,000 feet to 2,000 feet. It took the combined strength of pilot and navigator to pull it out on to an even keel. The captain trimmed the bomber to glide to land by itself with no one at the controls.

There, less than 300 feet from the ground, he jumped overboard. By a miracle, in that short space between burning plane and earth his parachute opened, checked, and saved his life.

A laconic announcement was made. "Another successful flight by the R.A.F. over Germany . . . That's all."

"Perhaps I'd better." He looked about him. "Charming little affair, Polly. You'll pardon me, please?"

THE Judge almost fainted with relief as he heard his son's voice. He began to lie elaborately. "Oh I only called up, Andy to congratulate you on the play."

"Dad," Andy said, "I appreciate your thoughtfulness but I don't think you should've stayed up so late."

"I'll be out late Dad," Andy cut in, "so you go to bed and try to get some sleep because you been lookin' pretty rocky these past few days." "Whoop," he sighed and went weak with thankfulness. Rose Meredith had certainly done her job well.

But in the Benedict library, Polly was facing Andy with dangerous calm. "Well," she said, "Adrift in Tahiti is now a thing of the past. And I must say I'm not sorry."

"I'm sure you wouldn't be Polly."

"What do you mean I wouldn't?" Andy regarded her with friendly tolerance. "When you're older, you'll understand. When you've experienced the storms of life, when you've passed a milestone or two."

She advanced on him with a menacing eye. "Listen Andrew Hardy, you're not talking to poor little Tahiti now. You're talking to Polly Benedict. And Polly Benedict doesn't jump in volcanoes."

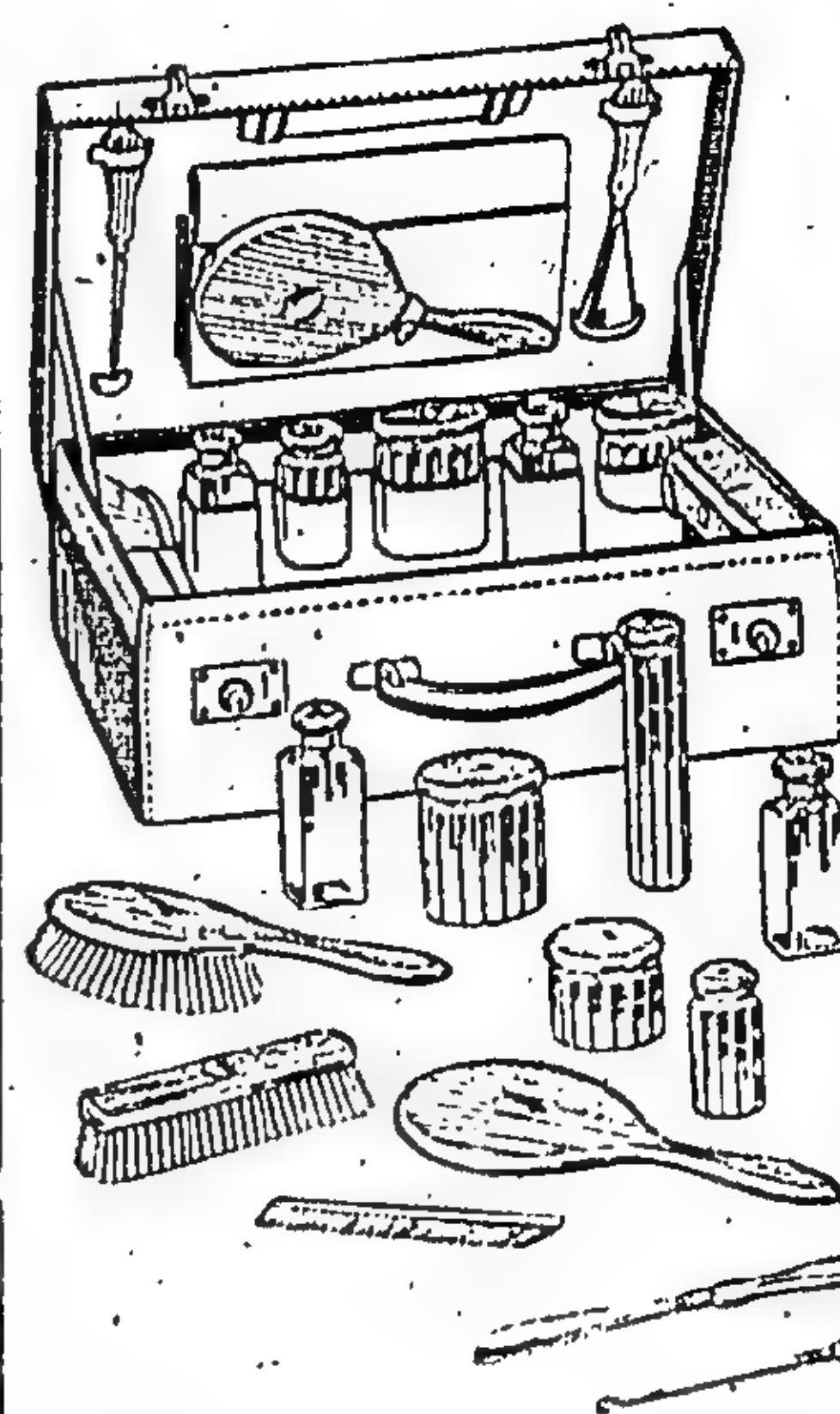
Suddenly she flung her arms around him and gave him a violent kiss. Then she pulled away and said wickedly, "well, Rear Admiral, now are you through with women?"

Andy stared at her. Then his face widened into a grin. "Woo-woo," he cried. Then he reached out for her. "Little Polly sure heap pretty native maiden."

She darted away and the chase was on. Milestone or no milestone, Andy Hardy was going to get another kiss from his best girl or know the reason why.

THE END

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SOLE AGENTS

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DENMARK QUIET

Danes Find Sanctuary In Sweden

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Denmark is more or less quiet to-day with the population accepting the occupation with resignation.

Danish newspapers have been threatened with suspension and their owners and staffs with imprisonment if they do not obey German orders. There was slight resistance at first. It is now confirmed that some Danish frontier guards were killed. The Germans say that the resistance was based on erroneous orders received by the Danish guards.

Flee Into Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Many Danes have fled into Sweden near Malmö. Some of them made the journey across the 30-mile neck of the sea in open boats, many women and children being among them. All official communication is still suspended. Travel out of Denmark is restricted.

Farwell Audience
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 11 (UP).—DNB reported last night that King Christian of Denmark received the English and French Ambassadors in a "farewell audience".

DNB claims that a "National" Government has been formed in Copenhagen. It includes members of the Venstre (Nazi) Party.

Local Infantry Activity

PARIS, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—Today's communiqué says that there was local infantry activity at various points at the front.

Nazis Now Move
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—According to the Luxembourg paper, "Luxemburg," the Germans are building embarkation piers along the Moselle, which constitutes a large part of the German-Luxembourg frontier.

Brighter Stock Exchange

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—The Stock Exchange was distinctly brighter at the close after a full opening.

The best feature was an Eastern demand for Indian Irons and steel of the Bengal and Burma Corporation issues, all of which advanced. Wall Street was irregular.

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TODAY'S QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

Concluding—



like a dream," he said, fighting back the tears. "How could a guy like me ever deserve anybody like you yet? Gee, I gotta lot to do before I rate a woman like you."

SHE knew then, which wound was hurting him most. He was feeling the raw pain of humiliation. And it was up to her that it didn't leave a scar. "Why Andy," she said with a deprecating smile, "in a couple of years I'll be that funny little country school teacher who once gave you a few weeks of high school dramatics. There'll be a dozen other girls who will have come into your life."

"You mean twelve different girls in two years?"

She poured it on. "It's inevitable when a man is attractive."

"Oh, you think I'm gonna be an attractive man?"

"Of course," he said virtuously. "I wouldn't deliberately set out to break any woman's heart." Then suddenly, there was a genuine note of excitement in his voice. "But say, I've got a lot of other things to think of besides love. I've gotta study law and get to practice and be a Judge like my father. I'm going to try to get to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Rose didn't seem in the least surprised. "I think you'll make it, Andy," she said comfortably. "There's steel in your backbone. And there'll be plenty of women in your life too."

"Sure," Andy thought of his last trip to the Capitol. "There's a lot of beautiful women in Washington. Foreigners, you know. Spies and lobbyists."

Soe sat back, breathing freely now. The boy actually sounded normal. "You'll be able to cope with them and with all the mysterious and wonderful things that are going to happen to you."

Andy reflected. Then he turned to her and said judiciously, "I can't say I thoroughly approve of your Franklin guy but there aren't any hard feelings on your part?"

She shook her head happily. "No Andy. I always knew we could never be anything but a milestone in each other's life."

He spoke magnanimously. "I'll remember you always, at least until I get started to going to college. You see," he added frankly, "a man'd be a fool to promise anything in the face of two thousand co-eds."

"Fair enough," Rose assured him. "And now, I think I'll go inside. This has been an exciting evening and I'm a little tired."

"Sure," he agreed blandly. "You're bound to get tired easier when you're approaching middle-age." He held out his hand. "Good night Rose. It's been a pleasure to meet you."

"Goodnight dear—and goodbye."

Andy looked out after her as she disappeared in the shadows and in that moment he actually seemed to grow six inches in height. Then he

looked over the universe with majestic pride, jammed his thumbs into his belt and struck an attitude. "Com'on Hardy," he said to the high heavens, "we got a mile-stone in our pocket now."

He strode on down the street and when he saw the blizz of Polly's garden party, Chinese lamps, and kids all over the place with refreshments, he turned up the path.

Everyone practically leaped on him.

"I simply adored the moon," said the soulful fourteen-year-old Maxine.

Andy nodded with superior adult calm. "I agree. Young Higgins' botham is a promising youngster." Stickin' Plaster had been hiding in the shadows. Now, hardly daring to breathe or believe his own ears he came forth. His eyes were all swollen from weeping.

Andy spoke to him. "Nothing's worth crying about my boy," he said in his father's tone. "You've got to take things like that moon to-night with steel in your back-bone."

"Listen son, anything bothers you from now on you come to me and I'll straighten you out, man to man."

Suddenly Polly appeared. She was quite dignified but still the hurt hostess. "I'm glad you came Andy," she said. "Your father's in the library phone!"

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HENRY FONDA ALICE BRADY in "YOUNG Mr. LINCOLN"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Red Cross Town—Without Guns or Soldiers—is French Experiment in Humanity

By DAVID SCOTT
News Chronicle War Correspondent with the French Army

I HAVE just visited one of the curiosities of this war—a Red Cross town devoted entirely to the care of the sick and wounded of the Army. The town is Phalsbourg, in Alsace, 25 miles behind the Front. It contains a casualty-clearing station, permanent hospitals, a great number of local ambulances, Red Cross transport parks, and store rooms for medical supplies—and nothing else belonging to the Army.

Not a single soldier in uniform who does not belong to the Medical Service is allowed to enter Phalsbourg. The town contains no military headquarters except those of the Red Cross Services.

Not a gun, not a machine-gun, not a rifle, not an army lorry, not a single item of combatant equipment is to be seen in its streets. No member of a fighting unit (whether sick or wounded and disabled), let alone any fighting regiment, battery or battalion, is allowed to spend an hour in the town, or even to go through it on its way from one place to another.

To Spare Wounded
What is the reason for this strange existence of a non-combatant city in the midst of war? It is simply this that France is trying an experiment in humanity which she hopes the enemy will not destroy. Eight years ago, at the International Red Cross Congress in Madrid, a French officer (General Schickel) proposed a scheme by which the horrors of air bombardment in wartime.

He suggested that centres of no strategic importance should be set aside as Red Cross towns; that all combatant troops and material of combatant value should be kept away from them, and that these centres should be publicly declared to be devoted entirely to the work of the Red Cross—so that the enemy might have no excuse for bombing them.

Germans Approved
The scheme was approved by the Red Cross and military authorities of many countries, including Germany. It was to have been ratified by a special conference at Geneva in October last. The war prevented the conference from meeting, but France, at least, has put the scheme into effect.

Normally the French Censor does not allow war correspondents to mention place names, but in this case there is no objection.

No Excuse for Bombs
No Nazi bomber flying over Phalsbourg on a clear day will have any excuse for mistaking it. Not only are the hospitals marked with red crosses on their roofs, but the town itself bears a conspicuous Red Cross emblem.

A huge red cross, outlined in white, is painted right across the middle of the main square of the town. At its centre stands a statue of a French general of other days.

The success of this experiment depends in the long run on Nazi decency, Nazi humanity, and Nazi prudence. There is a totalitarian theory that nothing produces such an effect on the morale of an army as the bombing of its wounded. We shall see.

HIS STARS FELL DOWN

HIS birthday horoscope assured him he "could get away with anything to-day." He decided to put the stars to the test by travelling on the railway without paying the fare.

But the stars fell down. At Great Portland Street there was a railway official who had not heard of the horoscope. But he did know that passengers are expected to have tickets—in this case one costing 6s. 3d.

That is how Geoffrey H. Bym, hotel proprietor of High Street, Great Missenden (Bucks), came to be fined £1 with £2 2s. costs at Marlborough Street.

He told the magistrate that on the whim of the moment he was prompted to experiment on the strength of the horoscope.

He had since apologised and bought a "conscience" ticket for the same journey, which he had sent to the railway authorities.

"You had the impudence to travel first-class," commented the magistrate, Mr. J. B. Sandbach, K.C.

5 keep fit war rules

IF you are middle-aged—turned thirty-five—here are five rules to help you to keep fit in war time—

Adopt a philosophical outlook on life;
Walk five miles a day;
Drink three pints of liquid a day;

Do not eat more than 1½ ozs. of meat, fish and cheese a day, and Forget Nazi propaganda.

Dr. Isaac Harris, heart specialist, gives the rules.

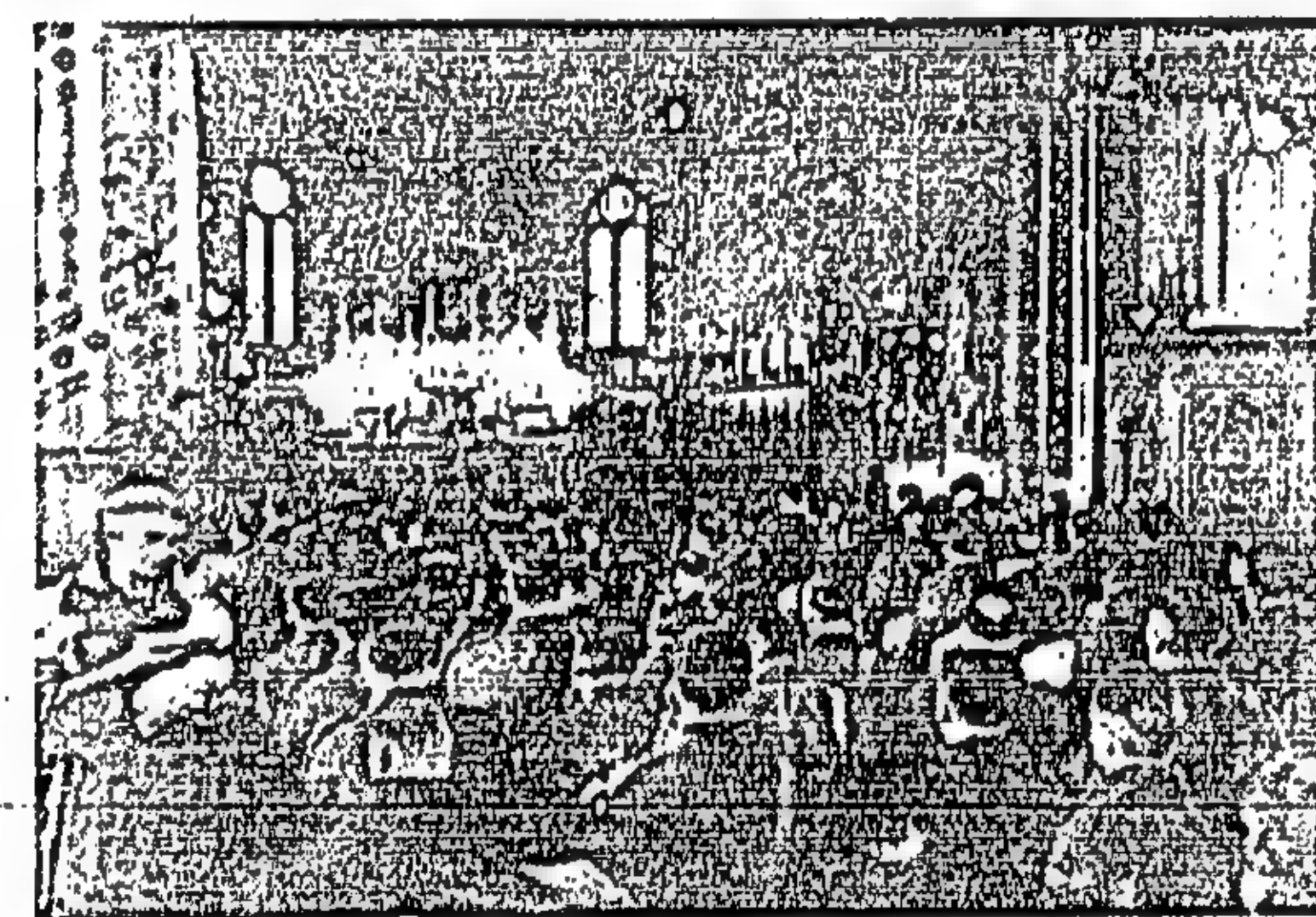
He is a director of Liverpool's "Keep Fit" hospital, where people of more than thirty-five can enrol as out-patients for regular examination.

He said at the first annual meeting of the hospital that since war began many women suffering from war-strain had enrolled as out-patients.

Of 200 people examined at the hospital sixty-seven were suffering from definite illnesses; most of them had high blood pressure.

Lord Leverhulme made it possible for this hospital to be opened after Dr. Harris had told him that high blood pressure was the greatest disease of to-day, that it was more deadly than cancer.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AT WORSHIP



SUNDAY "Somewhere in France." The Irish Fusiliers are led in devotions by the Rev. Fr. Brisbane.

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LATE NEWS

Border Massing Report Denied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" BUCHAREST, Apr. 10 (UP).—Official quarters declare that there is no foundation for reports that German troops are massing on the Hungarian frontier.

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Walk five miles a day;
Drink three pints of liquid a day;
Do not eat more than 1½ ozs. of meat, fish and cheese a day, and Forget Nazi propaganda.
Dr. Isaac Harris, heart specialist, gives the rules.
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Henry STEPHENSON - Fleta INESCORT
Henry WILCOX - Laraine DAY
Screen Play by Cyril Hume • Based upon the Characters Created by Edgar Rice Burroughs • Directed by Richard Thorpe
Produced by Sam Zimball

N.B. Our roving cameraman has taken at random a number of photographs of Hongkong youths. These photographs are on display in the vestibule of the Queen's Theatre. Identify yourself and then apply to the House Manager for a complimentary ticket to see "TARZAN FINDS A SON!"

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GERMAN NAVY FACES COMPLETE DISASTER

British units force Skaggerak and engage enemy: Heavy Nazi losses certain: German warships bottled in Oslo Fjord

LARGE NAZI CONVOY OVERWHELMED AS WARSHIPS DISPERSED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—GERMANY'S FLEET APPEARS TO BE FACING A NEW DISASTER IN THE LONGEST NAVAL BATTLE IN MODERN HISTORY.

THE BATTLE HAS RAGED ALMOST INCESSANTLY SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY.

Many of the ships are bottled in Norwegian ports, unable to break through the cordons which have been placed around the entrances to the fjords by the Allies.

Here, in detail, are the reports of the engagements, compiled from messages from United Press correspondents.

(These messages do not refer to earlier German losses, which include the 10,000-ton cruiser Bluecher, the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe, a 6,000-ton cruiser of the Kohn class, a smaller cruiser, four destroyers and the cruiser Emden. The latter is reported to have been torpedoed by the Norwegian cadet training cruiser Olaf Trygvason.

The first message, from Radio Stockholm, quoted Gothenburg eye-witnesses as stating that a heavy sea-battle was occurring a few miles from the coast.

SMOKE OF BATTLE

The violent cannonading broke windows ashore. The smoke of battle was so thick that the spectators could not discover the nationality or the total number of ships participating.

One cruiser of undetermined nationality was seen to sink after blowing up. Another warship caught afire and was still blazing as night fell.

DISASTER FOR NAZI FLEET

Earlier Losses Were Also Staggering

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 11, (UP).—LATEST REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE GERMAN NAVY HAS MET WITH STAGGERING DISASTER IN THE OPERATIONS IN NORWAY.

Germany has already admitted the loss of its newest warship, the 10,000-ton Bluecher, and the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe.

In addition, it appears certain, on the basis of British Admiralty reports, that two cruisers (one of the Kohn type) and four destroyers have been destroyed.

In addition to the German losses in action with British warships and through mines in southern Norwegian waters, the 1,500-ton Norwegian minelayer-cruiser Olaf Trygvason, which has been employed for several years now as a cadet's training ship, is reported to have torpedoed the 5,400-ton Nazi cruiser Emden.

This report is attributed to very trustworthy diplomatic sources.

It has been authoritatively announced in London that the Allies have sunk about 50,000 tons of German naval and mercantile shipping in the operations in Norwegian waters. In addition, about 30,000

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Just before dusk ten ships were seen steaming rapidly northwards.

An hour later, Radio Stockholm gave confirmation of this battle and indicated that the losses were at least one German cruiser and one German transport.

Small vessels are continually arriving at Gothenburg with German wounded and dead.

It is believed that the death roll in the German transport must have been appalling, as many bodies are still being picked up.

WARSHIP IN FLAMES

Further confirmation of the continuation of the sea battle came at 10.30 p.m. (5.30 a.m. H.K.T.), when Radio-Stockholm announced that a severe naval engagement had been raging for two hours near Kaerineoen, where one large warship, believed to be German, was reported to be afire.

An urgent message from the United Press correspondent at Gothenburg, despatched at 10 p.m. (5 a.m. H.K.T.) clarified the situation.

The correspondent reported that severe naval fighting was taking place just outside Swedish territorial waters, the broadsides of incessant gunfire being distinctly audible from the land on the Swedish side.

Part of the German units, which were lying in shore, were clearly distinguishable from the Swedish coast, but it was impossible to ascertain the actual strength of the British Fleet.

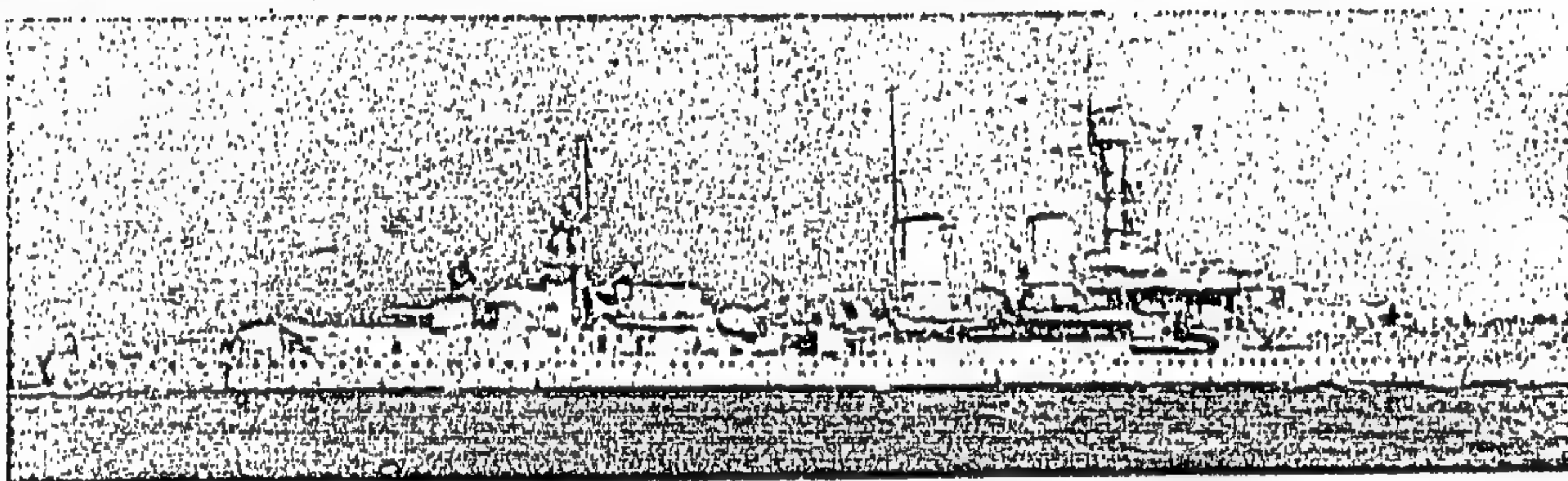
Eye-witnesses indicate that the British naval unit has overwhelmed a large German transport convoy on route to Norway.

In addition to the German naval losses several transports appear to have been sunk, and scores of bodies of dead Germans are already floating ashore.

Heavy Defeat
THE PREVAILING IMPRESSION AT GOTHENBURG IS THAT THE BRITISH NAVAL AND AERIAL FORCES HAVE INFLICTED A HEAVY DEFEAT ON THE GERMANS. THE NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT TELEGRAPHS.

"The battle is still raging," he adds. The report indicates that either the Germans did not, as they reported, lay minefields across the northern

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.



BRITISH ATTACK ON OSLO

Germans Trapped In Former Capital

STOCKHOLM, April 11, (UP).—Whilst a part of the British Fleet is engaged in the great Battle of the Kattegat against German units, another British armada has moved into Oslo Fjord, where a fierce battle is now in progress.

German warships are now bottled inside the Fjord, and the German troops who occupied Oslo are apparently trapped.

The Allies are apparently now determined to oust the German from the Norwegian capital.

Norwegian refugees are crossing into Swedish territory, where they are being met by Swedish coastal protection forces.

Heavy Fighting Rages
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio reports that the Norwegian flag is still proudly fluttering to-night over Kongsvinger.

German motorised units which sought to enter the fortress city were repulsed by the Norwegian defenders.

Leaving 200 dead and many wounded, heavy fighting is now raging in the neighbourhood of Elverum, where casualties on both sides are said to be heavy.

The Germans claim that 500 Norwegian soldiers who were surrounded at Eidsvold were forced to surrender.

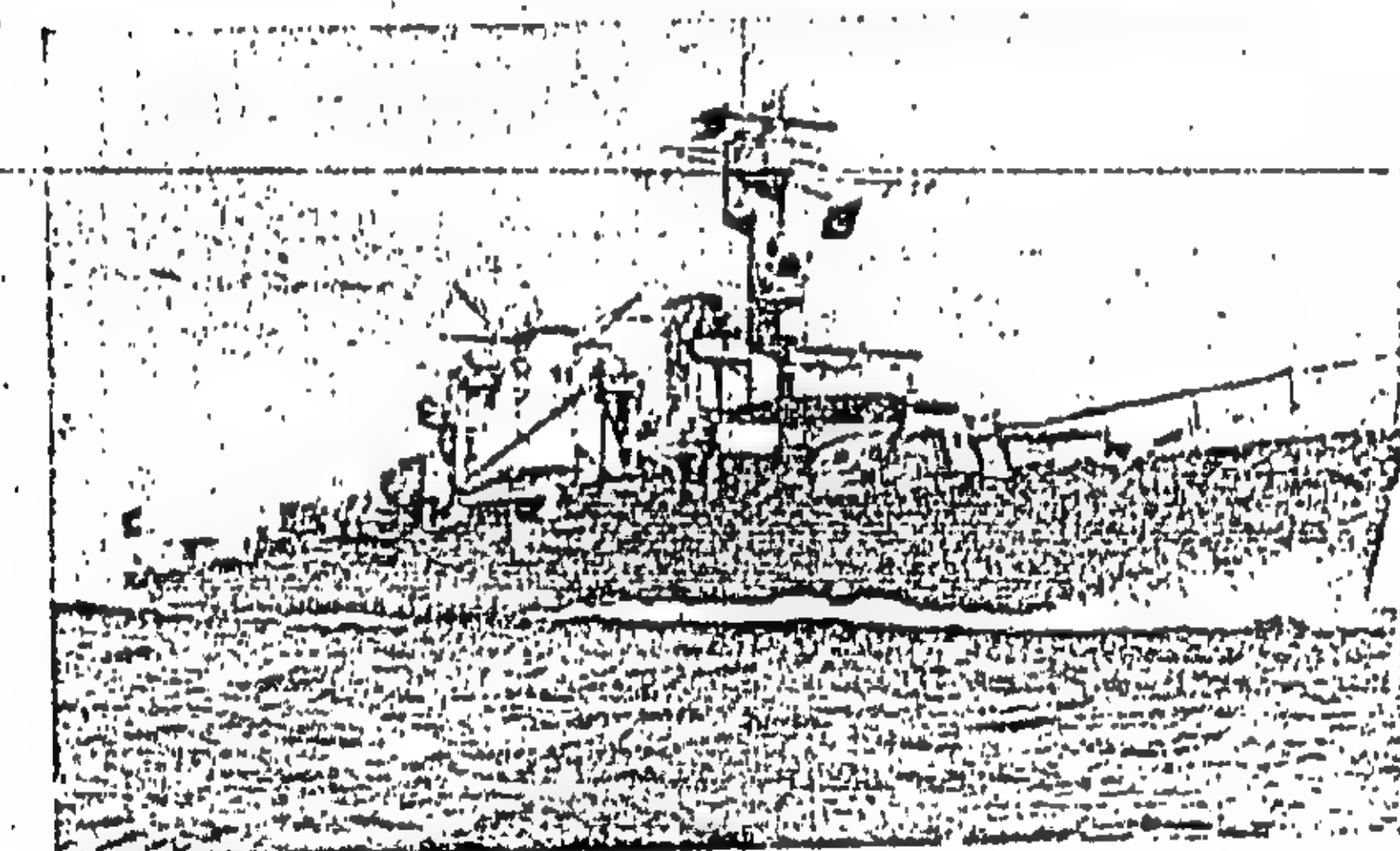
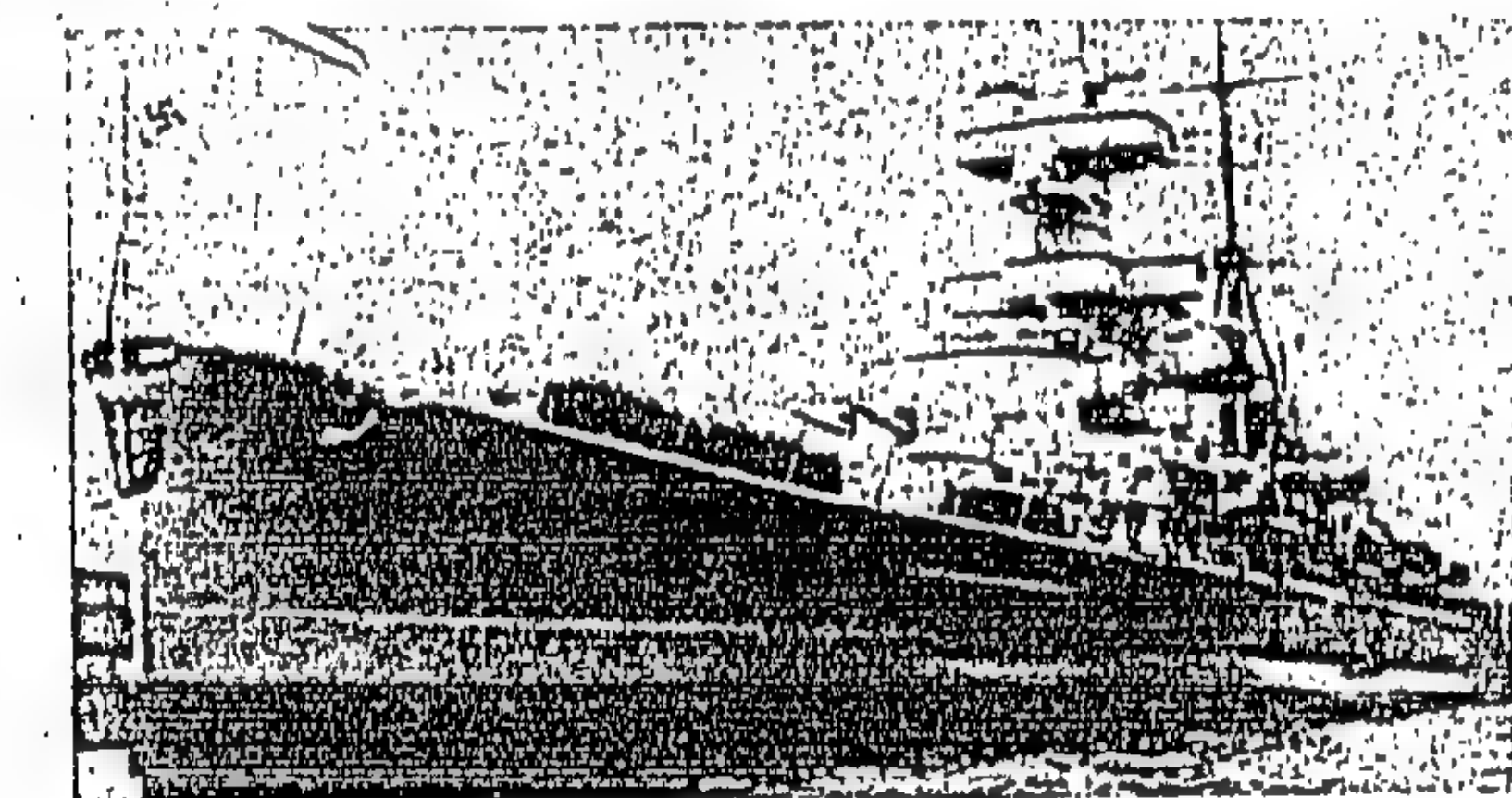
Bergen Report Confirmed
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).

M. Hamro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, announced here that he has received a communication from the Commander in Bergen to say that the British are now in possession of the city.

Dogfight Over Oslo
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio reports that three persons were killed and many were injured by shrapnel during a dog-fight over

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.



THESE PICTURES show three of the most important ships of the Nazi fleet which have been sunk as a result of the battles off Norway. Top is the Emden, sunk by a Norwegian warship. Centre is the Bluecher, which was mined and below, the Karlsruhe, a one-time visitor to Hongkong, which was sunk by gunfire.

Britain May Take Over Danish Territories

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 10 (UP).—The "Evening News" states that since Denmark is now regarded as de facto enemy territory, Britain may declare a temporary protectorate over the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

The Government has informed the London Stock Exchange that it is no longer lawful to transact business with persons or corporations resident in Denmark, except under licence.

This action has been taken under the "Trading With the Enemy Act."

Order To Danish Ships
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, April 10 (UP).—D.N.B. states that the Danish "Minister of Commerce" has announced that, until further notice, no Danish ship may leave any Danish harbour for foreign ports.

Vatican's Reports
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VATICAN CITY, April 10 (UP).—The first accurate picture of what has happened and is happening in Norway is believed to have been received by

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

GERMAN THREAT TO THE BALKANS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUDAPEST, April 11 (UP).—Despite denials from Berlin, the impression is gaining ground that several Danubian States have received peremptory Notes from Germany, demanding control of all shipping on the Danube.

The Note is stated to have been delivered to Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

It demands, in addition to control of all shipping, complete control of the river and the right to police it.

It is understood that early replies have been requested.

Informed diplomatic quarters state that Hungary has already opened consultation with Italy as a result of the receipt by her of the German demands.

Allied Precautions
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUDAPEST, Apr. 11 (Demos).—South-eastern Europe promises to become another focal point of war operations, with preparatory military activities by both Germany and the Allies proceeding apace.

Concurrently with reports of massive concentrations of German troops at Bruck and Cracow, despatches from Bucharest state that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Near East has returned to Beirut by air from Paris. He immediately held an emergency Council with high officers of the Allied Near East Forces.

Additionally, it is reported that a number of Allied warships are outside the entrance to the Dardanelles, ready to enter the Black Sea at any moment.

Considerable apprehension prevails throughout the Balkans.

Ministers Confer
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—The British Ministers to the Balkan States who are at present all in London, met at 2 p.m. to-day to continue their discussions on economic and political questions.

LATEST

ADMITS LOSS OF 4 SHIPS

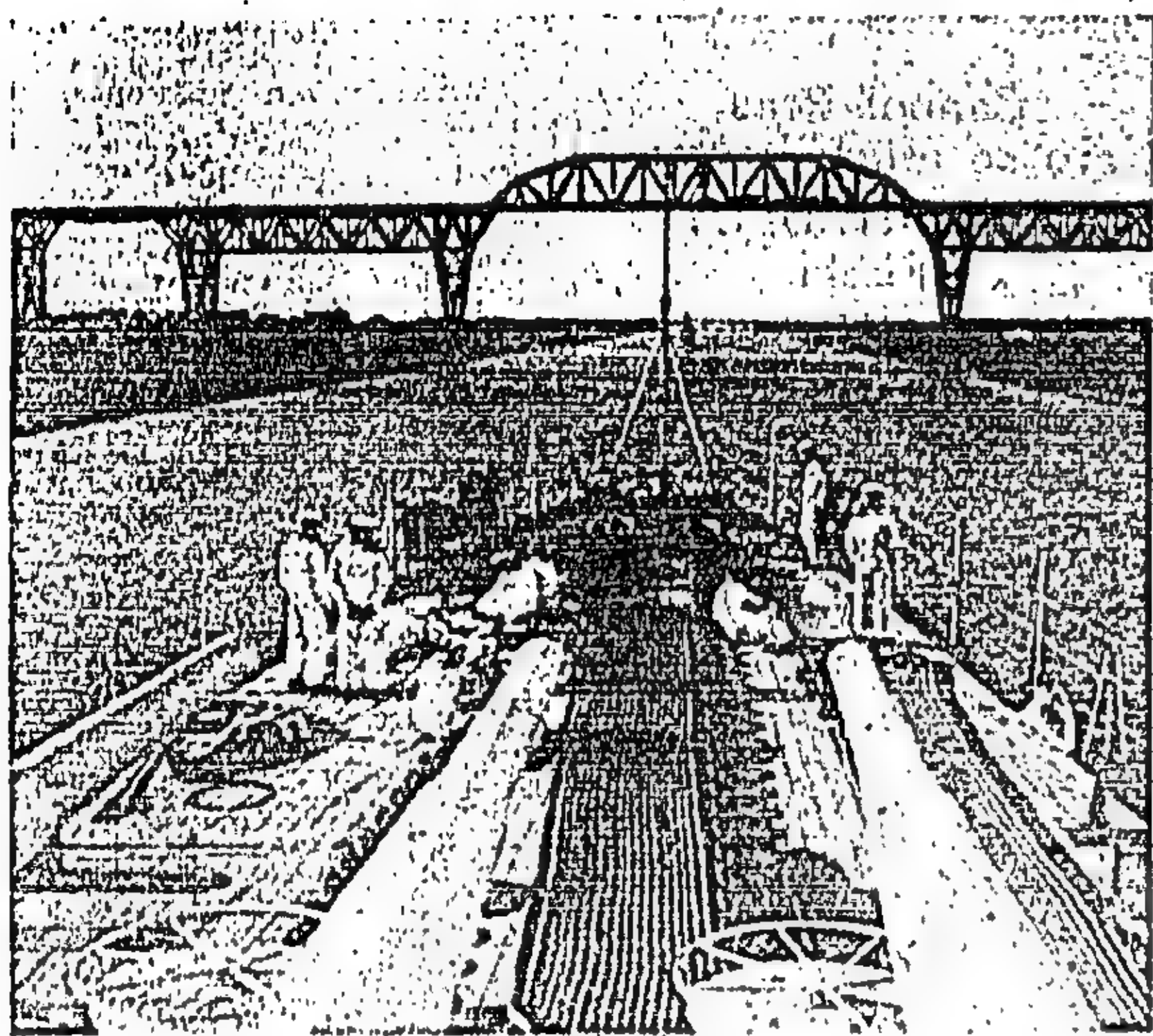
BERLIN, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Admitting the loss of four cruisers, Germany claims that 11 Allied warships, including the 20,500-ton French battleship, Dunkerque, launched in 1932, were damaged in the North Sea by Nazi bombers on Tuesday.

GAMBLING NAVAL PRESTIGE

BERLIN, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—Berlin circles say that Great Britain is now "gambling her entire naval prestige" in the battle for Norway and that all British warships available are rushing to the scene.

MAGAZINE PAGE

DRAMA OF A NAZI NAVAL FUNK HOLE



THE KIEL CANAL

"I WOULD rather have the neutralisation of the Kiel Canal than a thousand Heligolands," said Winston Churchill during the peace negotiations of 1918.

He was speaking from experience, for it was the opinion of naval strategists during the war that the Kiel Canal more than doubled the potential value of Germany's navy.

It represented a bolt hole not only from the North Sea but from the Baltic, and in less than nine hours a German warship could pass from one sea to the other.

Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, had realised the canal's importance before. It was his legacy to the young empire.

Until it was built the only route for all sea traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea was round the long Jutland peninsula, and through one of the three tortuous passages of the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, which separate the islands between Jutland and Sweden.

Linking Jutland with Germany are the flat sea marshes of Schleswig-Holstein, scarcely higher than the sea. Through these marshes Bismarck started to drive his canal in 1887.

It was finished in 1895, 61½ miles of waterway, a few miles longer than the Panama Canal, protected from the marshland by high banks and crossed every few miles by high-level bridges.

On June 19 of that year it was officially opened and christened the Emperor William Canal. Nearly every Power in Europe was present at the celebrations. We sent some of our latest and most efficient warships and King George V, then Prince of Wales, to represent us.

It was afterwards suggested that the ceremonies had a double-edged significance, for as the British warships steamed slowly through the canal after the Imperial yacht, official German photographers stood on the banks and took close-up photographs of them. As soon as the ceremonies were over the Emperor showed Europe that he realised as well as any one else the military importance of the work.

There followed years of measure and counter-measure, spying and counter-spying.

For as soon as Germany, made confident by the canal, adopted a cocksure attitude towards Western Europe, Britain built her dreadnoughts. The Emperor, too, kept up the race.

Then he realised that efficient as his great warships might be, they were too large to go into the Kiel Canal.

German opinion about widening and deepening the canal was clarified in 1909 by a mysterious accident.

A Belgian steamer passing through the Canal on her way to the Baltic struck one of the banks, sprang a leak, slewed completely across the canal, and sank.

This incident of Zeebrugge startled Germany. Within a month the work of reconstruction started; it was reckoned that it would take seven years.

Germany guarded the secrets of the canal zealously. Two years before the war an apprehensive English newspaper pointed out that this was the only way down which German warships could pass from the Baltic to the North Sea in wartime.

In August 1912 five Englishmen were arrested near the Kiel Canal as suspected spies. The same

Here is told the full dramatic story of Germany's vital waterway, which Bismarck built.

month the Emperor sent out instructions that the work of reconstruction must be speeded up.

It had cost £11,150,000, compared with the £7,800,000 cost of original construction, and the canal had been widened from 215 feet to 331 feet, deepened from 20 feet to 30 feet. Here and there inlets had been built so that two ships could pass.

The sluices near Holtensau, the gateway to Kiel Harbour, were the largest in the world.

On June 24, 1914, the canal was reopened. At the dinner which followed the opening the Kaiser made no attempt to hide his jubilation. He gave some facts about the canal.

He pointed out that in the slings in which ships could pass the whole of the German Navy could be accommodated. It was noted by the guests that Kiel had become Germany's Portsmouth, defended by powerful batteries on both sides of the harbour.

The southern end of the canal was guarded by Cuxhaven, then the most strongly fortified district on the whole German coast. A ship with a draught of anything more than twenty feet—that is, anything bigger than a second-class cruiser—would be compelled by sandbanks to keep within 2,000 yards of the coast for more than twelve miles.

"Germany," said the Emperor at that dinner, "must be in a position to carry out one of the best sayings of the Iron Chancellor: 'We Germans fear God and otherwise absolutely nothing and no one in the world.'"

BUT two days later an incident occurred which marred the even tenor of Germany's celebrations.

Police guarding the Imperial Dockyard at Kiel noticed that a little rowboat was within the limit prescribed by the huge notices which warned off "trespassers." They arrested the rower, who was an elderly man.

Two hours later he established his identity as Lord Brassey, one of Britain's most distinguished representatives. Lord Brassey was also the founder and editor of the Naval Review and a celebrated naval observer.

The police had no alternative but to release him.

A week later, on July 4, 1914, an illustrated London paper published a map of the canal and noted with alarm its significance.

A month later England and Germany were at war.

All strangers were immediately forbidden either to enter or leave the town of Kiel. All restaurants and popular places near the harbour had already been closed for several days. All neutral vessels were ordered to clear the port within twenty-four hours.

For the rest of the war the canal was the secure haven of refuge for the German Fleet, and a thorn in the side of the Allies.

Hence Mr. Churchill's declaration. He had his way: the Kiel Canal was internationalised,

thrown open to the ships of all nations.

Within four years Germany challenged the treaty. The British ship Wimbledon, carrying war munitions from France to Poland (who was fighting Russia) was held up by the Germans in the Kiel Canal.

France appealed to the Court of International Justice at The Hague, and the treaty was upheld by the Court, which ordered Germany to pay £1,000 damages to the French Government.

FOR years after the war the only warship which the canal saw was a French destroyer guarding the mouth of Kiel harbour. Krupp's works outside Kiel stood silent and empty.

A few bitter anti-Germans wanted to destroy the canal, as they had destroyed the fortifications on Heligoland. The only concession to them was the destruction of Fort Laboe, a fortified tower was built up again—into a gigantic obelisk to the memory of German sailors lost in U-boats.

Within fifteen years Germany began to rebuild her fortifications on Heligoland.

Krupp's are busy again outside Kiel harbour, and the "Trespass" notice boards are up again.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We hope our work is okay, lady—an we'd appreciate it if you'd recommend us to yer friends!"

PHOTOGRAPHY

PICTURES BY HOME LIGHTS

PHOTO bulbs—either the flood or flash type—are used for most indoor pictures at night.

However, such pictures can also be taken by ordinary home lighting... even with cameras that don't have fast lenses.

The only difference is in the time of exposure.

With the photo bulbs, you can make snapshot exposures. But with ordinary service bulbs, short time exposures are needed, unless the camera has a fast lens.

Now that we have modern high speed films, the exposures required are quite short—especially if the subject is near the light source.

For example, note the picture on the right. The child's face is about one foot from the light, which is an ordinary 100-watt bulb. Therefore, an exposure of 1 second was ample, using a box camera loaded with high speed film. Slightly less exposure would have sufficed.

TIME exposures are about as easy to take as snapshots—but you must remember to have the camera on a firm, solid support.

That's to insure against accident movement during exposure. If either the subject or the camera moves, the picture will be blurred.

The farther the subject is from the light, the longer you must expose. Suppose, in the picture above, the child was five or six feet from the light. Then, with a box camera and high speed film, the exposure would have been 10 to 20 seconds.

Excellent exposure guides are now available for pictures by regular home lighting. These are helpful in taking pictures of people, still-life shots, table-top scenes, and so forth. They also provide a guide for picturing the rooms of the home; and, of course, rooms look more natural when photographed with the normal lighting.

SOME evening soon, load up your camera with high film and try a series of pictures by regular home lighting.

Watch for "off guard" picture chances—members of the family sitting quietly under a lamp, reading or sewing.

A quick time exposure of a second or so will get them.

Shoot a few "interiors" showing different rooms of the house—and maybe a table-top picture or two.

It's easy—and you'll find more subjects than you think.

by LORD HALIFAX

THE war certainly has not developed as many people expected, and it is certainly not surprising that one of the consequences of that should have been some criticism of the Government.

Some people say we have taken a lot of action and imposed many restrictions that experience shows to have been unnecessary and are merely evidence of bureaucratic red tape, which we all very properly dislike.

No one could tell before the war that these precautions were going to be unnecessary. Certainly no Government could have taken the chance of being on the wrong side, and the blame that is attached to us for action would, I suggest, be nothing to the blame that would rightly have attached to us if we had been, in fact, caught unprepared. The fact that precautions have been taken is one of the influences which have deterred our enemy from taking a particular course of action.

THERE was another wider consideration.

Germany's only chance of winning this war was to win a quick war by cashing-in on the advantage they possessed through long preparations, through their fortifications in the West, their air strength, and their readiness to stop at nothing in waging war by sea.

Yet they have hesitated to launch this big offensive on land or in the air.

Certainly not, I think, because of any tender feelings for you and me, but simply for the reason that makes the bully hesitate to hit someone who may hit him back.

I have heard it said by men of responsibility and trained judgment that if the winter were to

pass without a great land offensive by Germany it would be the equivalent of a victory in a major campaign for the Allies. I am not competent to assess the value of that opinion, but I do know that we have made very good use indeed of these last months. We have taken advantage of them to push on with our production and to land our ever-growing Expeditionary Forces in France and, above all, to co-ordinate every side of our war effort with that of the French.

The financial and economic agreements we have made with France are unprecedented and open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries, and we hope that the close system of collaboration which these arrangements represent may in time find a basis even broader and may lead on to such free and close association in economic and financial spheres between the nations of Europe as may hold out in the future the best hope of peaceful reconstruction.

ON land the French Army stands, as ever, the bastion of Western civilisation, and here also we did not, as last time, wait until nearly four years had gone.

Unity of command was realised from the very first day of the recognition that we in this country give to the valour and military efficiency of our French Allies our troops, since the war began, have been under the command of a French Commander-in-Chief to use and to send where he thinks fit.

Meanwhile the Germans have been concentrating their efforts on forms of warfare that they have made particularly their own. Indiscriminate warfare at sea against British Allied, and neutral ships, quite impermissible by the unrestricted use of the submarine and mine.

But in spite of every breach of international law Germany seems to have gained astonishingly little by it. Since the convoy system has been organised something like 6,000 ships had been converted to the end of December, with the loss of only 12—one in 500.

To-day the oceans of the world have been swept clear of German ships and 140,000 tons run aground or sunk.

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 George Gershwin—Cuban Overture—Paul Whiteman and His Concert Orchestra with Rosa Linda at the Piano.

12.44 Emil Ruff and His Orchestra with Denny Dennis (Vocal).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Ambrose and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Quintin Maclean at the Organ. —Bibbling, Quintin Maclean; King of Jazz—Selection, Quintin Maclean and the Regal Cinema Orchestra.

1.57 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

5.45 Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Cesar Franck—Symphony in D Minor—Philharmonia Symphony conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Two Piano Recital by Herbert and Bernhard Ruff (from the Gloucester Hotel).

8.23 Scenes from Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8.30"—"Red Peppers". Has anybody seen our Ship, Men

about Town, Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra; "Family Album"—Here's a Toast, The Musical Box, Gertrude Lawrence, Noel Coward and Company with The Phoenix Theatre Orchestra.

8.41 "Hutch" and His Charm Music.

8.50 London Relay—"Thirsty Work"—"The Royal Oak," a West-morland Inn.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Vive la France"—Programme dealing with the life of the French Army and People.

10.35 Light French Music.

10.9 Mary Ellis (Soprano) and Debroy Somers Band—I Can Give You Starlight, Mary Ellis (Soprano) with Orchestra; Waltz of My Heart, Mary Ellis (Soprano) with Ivor Novello (at the Piano) and Orchestra; Ballads We Love—Selection, Debroy Somers Band; Shine Through My Dreams, Trevor Jones (Tenor) with Orchestra; Fold Your Wings, Mary Ellis and Trevor Jones with Orchestra; "Me and My Girl"—Selection, Debroy Somers Band with Vocal Chorus by The Rhythm Brothers.

10.35 Variety Programme—Hits from the Shows, Reginald Footit; The Drift, You've Done Something to My Heart, Pat Kirkwood (Soprano) with Orchestra; Sweetheart, I'm Falling in Love with Someone, Allan Jones with Orchestra; Impassioned—Florence Desmond at A Rehearsal with Orchestra; Florence Desmond with Orchestra; Follow the White Line, Arthur Askey with Jack Hylton and Some of His Boys.

11.0 Close down.

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Depress spirits of 7—11 disposed
- 2—Mountain range in 14—15
- 3—Boat, as Sax
- 4—Col up
- 5—Amount (abbr.)
- 6—Frenzied; into
- 7—Vexation to
- 8—And (French)
- 9—Tall tree of Java
- 10—For (abbr.)
- 11—Harsh
- 12—Step for creation
- 13—Mourning star
- 14—Pity (abbr.)
- 15—Top part of building
- 16—Inorganic substance
- 17—Strid (verb)
- 18—Becomes older
- 19—Fruit of corn
- 20—Blackthorn
- 21—Eleventh day
- 22—Humming bird
- 23—Parrot
- 24—Bird of Texas
- 25—Bird of Texas
- 26—Woke mistake
- 27—French palace

DOWN

- 1—Ancient Persian king
- 2—Secured from restriction
- 3—Five cents (verb)
- 4—Penny group
- 5—Early Italian playing
- 6—Frenzied
- 7—Towards the side
- 8—French article
- 9—Black thorn of
- 10—Humming
- 11—Generative cell
- 12—Clasher of nuts
- 13—Bird of mouth
- 14—Liver in France
- 15—Birds around
- 16—Carnivorous beast
- 17—Wrestling parts
- 18—Austria (abbr.)
- 19—Tooth in gear
- 20—Fruit of corn
- 21—Fruit of corn
- 22—Italian unit of
- 23—Currency
- 24—Penny
- 25—Claims of cards
- 26—Widow (verb)
- 27—American poet (abbr.)
- 28—Ohio
- 29—Augustus
- 30—Historical period
- 31—Southern state
- 32—Railroad (abbr.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

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DARLING OF STAGE DIES

The Passing of Mrs. Patrick Campbell

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at one time the darling of the London stage, who will long be remembered as the triumphant Eliza Doolittle of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion", which he wrote especially for her.

According to a message from "Reuter," Mrs. Campbell's death occurred at Pau in the Pyrenees. Mrs. Campbell, who was 73 years of age, was of Italian and Irish descent.

At the age of 18 she married a young officer, Patrick Campbell, who was killed in the Boer War in 1900.

During the middle nineties, Londoners actually rushed back from the Continent to attend her openings. Not to have seen Campbell in her new play was to admit no interest in things intellectual and things fashionable. Prime Ministers and poets danced attendance in her dressing room. Mayfair's smartest hostesses vied for her friendship.

Actually her first stage appearance was made in 1890 and four years later she made her London debut. She swept London off its feet by her tempestuous playing of Paula Trenchard in "The Second Mrs. Trenchard" at the St. James's Theatre in 1894.

She embarked on the management side at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1899.

And then, at the height of success, she was bereft. Her husband was killed in the Boer War. With her little daughter and son, Mrs. Campbell retired for a time. But the need for money brought her back. It was financial exigency that brought her to New York in Suderman's "Madge" in 1902.

She played with Bernhard T. She played in the Ben Greet Company, and with Beecham Tree and Forbes-Robertson. She was one of the few women whom Sarah Bernhardt admitted to association with herself. Mrs. Campbell's "Mel-sande" played opposite Bernhardt's "Pellene" showed her to be a no mean rival of Bernhardt's talents.

She had a surprising talent for characterization, humor and dramatic effect, as well as an artistic creative ability of the first rank.

Years after the death of Patrick Campbell, she married George Cornwallis-West.

She took up film work in 1934, her pictures including "Riptide", "Over the River", "The Dancers" and "Out-cast Lady". She gave up acting four years ago.

Scandinavia A Combat Area

U.S. Extension of The Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation re-defining the combat area established under the United States Neutrality Law.

The proclamation forbids American ships to enter all waters round the Scandinavian Peninsula.

The ports of Archangel and Murmansk are included in the new combat zone.

Norway can still buy arms in the United States without the necessity of paying cash since the proclamation is concerned only with combat zones and does not extend to either Norway or Denmark.

Other provisions of the Neutrality Law, such as the "Cash and Carry" clause, regulate the purchase of arms.

President Talks with Welles
WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has discussed the Scandinavian situation with Mr. Sumner Welles, who recently visited the capitals of Europe.

The final decision regarding the extension of Neutrality Law to include Norway and Denmark, was apparently delayed owing to the lack of diplomatic information from Norway.

The President also conferred with Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, whose department recently made credits totalling \$35,000,000 available to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

According to White House sources, "loans were among the subjects discussed by President Roosevelt."

Military Band Concert

We are asked to announce that the Military Band Concert originally intended for April 21 will now take place on Sunday April 28 in the Ground Floor Lounge of the Peninsula Hotel, commencing punctually at 8 p.m.

This Concert is in aid of The British War Organisation Fund.

By kind permission of Major H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) will play under the conductorship of Mr. W. E. Kilford, A.M.C.M. Bandmaster. The programme will include numbers by outstanding local vocalists.

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World Press Again Denounces Hitler LATEST AGGRESSION ACT CONDEMNED

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The "New York Times" says that the chief obstacles to German speed will be the British Navy, Norwegian mountainous terrain and Norwegian forces.

The British Navy, backed up by French forces and vastly superior to the surface strength of the Germans, should be able to interrupt German reinforcements because German troop movements and preliminary operations can best be made by sea.

This paper's Washington correspondent, Arthur Krock, writes: "In the State Department, the events of Monday were found to fit into the pattern conceived long ago. This pattern discloses a deliberate secret design on the part of aggressor nations to extinguish or take into their orbits all neutrals in both hemispheres who have not the forces to resist."

Significant Nazi Version
"Laden German troops yesterday must have started from a German port hours before the mines were laid. So the conclusion here is that the Scandinavians were ordered before the existence of any tangible reason or pretext."

The "New York Times" further says: "The German version of this brutal business might well have been written weeks ago. The story immediately preceding the launching of Germany's attack, namely the action of the British Government in laying mines. Those observers in neutral countries, including the United States, who are already jumping to the conclusion that Britain forced Scandinavia into the war and that Germany would never have attacked the northern states had not Britain chosen to lay mines, will find it instructive to note that from the first to last in this official apology of the German Government, the word mines is not mentioned."

"Unashamed Madness"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—"This latest and foulest of Hitler's deeds," "Violence and unashamed madness of one man," "His fanatical advisors" are the phrases being used in the press all over the world on Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway.

Even Germany's axis partner Italy, although she gives the full Nazi point of view in her press, is lukewarm on the subject.

The Japanese paper "Asahi" denounces the German invasion while at the same time condemning the Anglo-French violation of Norwegian sovereignty.

The British press says that no German action has been more savage or more unjustified.

There is a feeling that this time Germany has bitten off more than she can chew.

Many papers declare that it is an act of desperation.

The "New York Times" says that strategically Germany may be the loser in the long run.

Digging Own Graves
The Turkish press feels that the Nazi leaders in undertaking this mad adventure are undoubtedly digging their own graves.

The "Times" "Daily Telegraph" says that the German leaders have chosen to open a new frontier of such a nature that they can win little and may lose all.

The paper sees this move as an indication of the dire straits prevailing in the Reich.

The "Times" points out that while British supplies from Denmark have been cut off the feeding stuffs and manures on which Denmark relies have also been stopped.

On the other hand an extension of the area of the war will afford the naval forces of the Allies those opportunities which they have sought in vain up to the present.

The "Yorkshire Post" comments that the Allied blockade has weakened the Nazis more than was hoped. It says that the cornered gangsters are now trying to shoot their way out.

Anger and Anxiety
The Chicago "Daily News" says that Norway and Sweden would have been better off if they had the Allies' lot with Finland and had accepted Allied help several months ago.

The South American papers reflect anger and anxiety.

One Buenos Aires paper says that the Reich has struck another brutal blow at civilisation. The paper says that all honest consciences will rise up against such individuals, against such systematic law-breakers.

In France the consensus of opinion is that a total war has now come. It is now time for the Allies to strike with all their force, says the "Petit Parisien".

On every hand there is praise for the people of Norway.

The "Daily Herald" says that the progressiveness, cultural standards and industrial skill of the Scandinavians have presented a pattern for all.

Inevitable Violation
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Buenos Aires papers accept the mining of Norwegian waters as a violation inevitable in war and stress the increasing effectiveness of the Allied blockade.

The "Nacion" justifies the action owing to the Norwegian inability to enforce her rights and points out Scandinavian pro-Nazi sentiment.

In Rome the "Giornale d'Italia" reports surprise at Germany's action, considering Norway's hostile attitude to the Allies following the mining, unless it was a precautionary measure against Allied intervention.

The paper's correspondent from London states that it was indeed the Allied plan to close Germany's gateway for supplies.

The Government circles declare that Britain has respected neutrality laws to the extreme in hopes that Norway could impede Germany's violations, but owing to the vanity of these hopes, it was necessary to act.

The "Osservatore Romano," in a leading article, says that it is anti-

REDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

German Invasion A Surprise

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the French wireless, Madame Kolontal, the Soviet envoy to Sweden, informed the Swedish Foreign Minister to-day that her government will refrain from any intervention in the latest developments.

It is added that she said that recent events had come as a surprise to Russia.

No Change in Attitude
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards Denmark and Norway will be governed by the lines laid down in M. Molotov's speech on March 29, "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondence in Soviet circles in London.

It is noted that there is no reason to suppose that yesterday's events will in any way change the policy of neutrality and non-involvement in war.

Scandinavian Ships Held Up
Canada And S. Africa Take Action

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Scandinavian ships are held up in various parts of the world.

The South African Government has ordered Norwegian and Danish ships not to put to sea at present.

This temporary measure will apply until the position is clarified.

The Canadian Government is considering taking over all Danish ships in Canadian ports.

Meanwhile a German broadcast from Copenhagen urges all Danish ships in the Mediterranean to make for Italy or Spain.

Similar action has been taken regarding Norwegian and Danish ships in Hongkong, where four have been held up.

cult to find a direct causal connection between the events of yesterday and to-day which are so different both in proportion and in the factors involved. Those who have defended against one and all the sacred rights of the neutrals cannot but envisage with anguish this unexpected and dramatic extension of the theatre of war.

After an examination of the recent British action and its official justification and of the Norwegian protest, the article states that the dispute was a naval one and should have remained limited to the seas. No one had threatened the territorial sovereignty of the neutrals which ought to have remained outside the discussion, having been repeatedly guaranteed by the belligerents. But instead of this, the conflict has been brought on to the ground or neutral territory itself.

American Opinion
The "Baltimore Sun," referring to the British mining in Norway, says: "Neither governmental reactions nor German interpretations will affect the belief of those who see the Allies as the bulwark against the spread of totalitarianism and its own consistent deliberate flouting of law and ethics. Whatever their judgment on the Anglo-French methods of war, they will continue to hold that the Allies' purpose remains what it has been proclaimed to be—the ultimate establishment of principles which smaller nations in Europe would themselves wish to see prevail."

"We, unlike Norway are a remote and powerful nation, but the serious violation of one neutral's rights always threatens to lead on to others. We must be strong enough in the diplomatic field and in arms to prevent any flagrant invasion of our neutral rights."

"We must also be prepared when peace comes, to put forward a decisive effort to recreate the world in which rule will be restored and in which economic and political conditions will assure that it will hold henceforth."

Heart Trouble Caused by High Blood Pressure

If you have pains around the heart, palpitation, dizziness, headaches at top and back of head and above eyes, shortness of breath, fast nerve, or suffer from poor sleep, loss of memory and energy, indigestion, worry and fear, your trouble is probably caused by high blood pressure. This is a mysterious disease, because the symptoms are so common and usually mistaken for some simple ailment. If you suffer from any of these symptoms, your life may be endangered by high blood pressure. It is a medical discovery, because high blood pressure makes you feel years younger a few days after it has been treated. It is a chemical discovery, because it is guaranteed to make you feel better and stronger or money back on return of empty package.

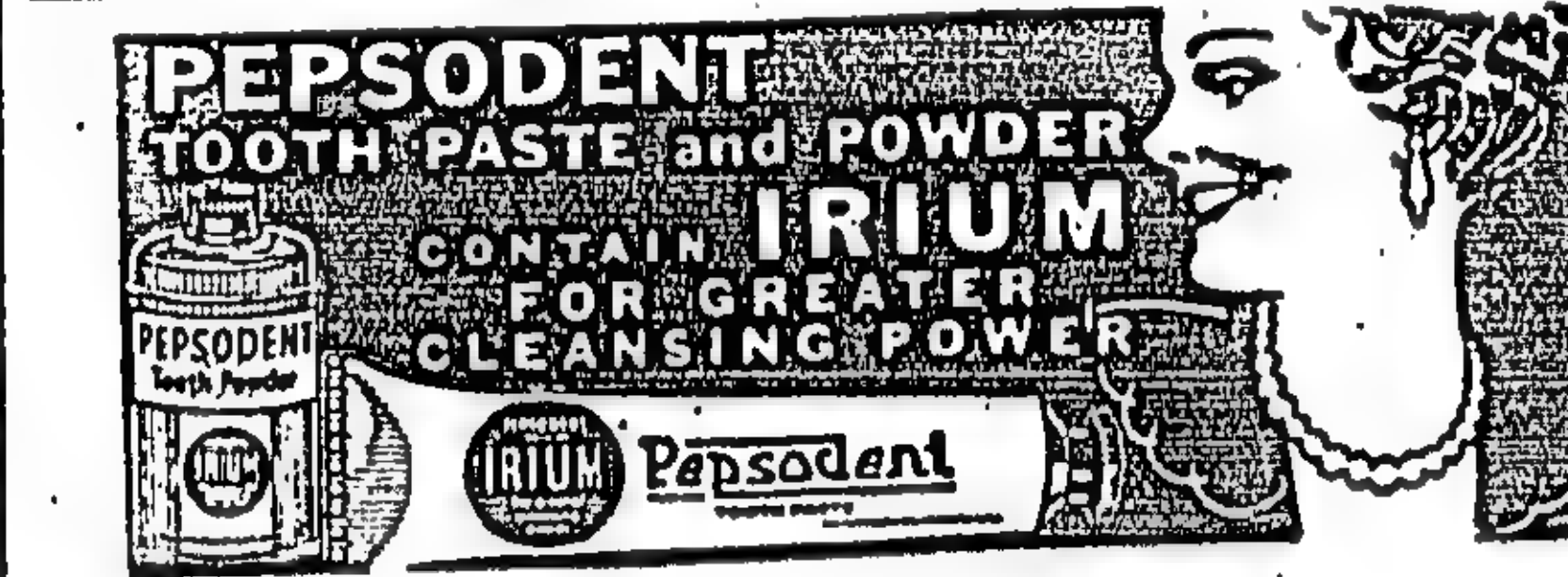
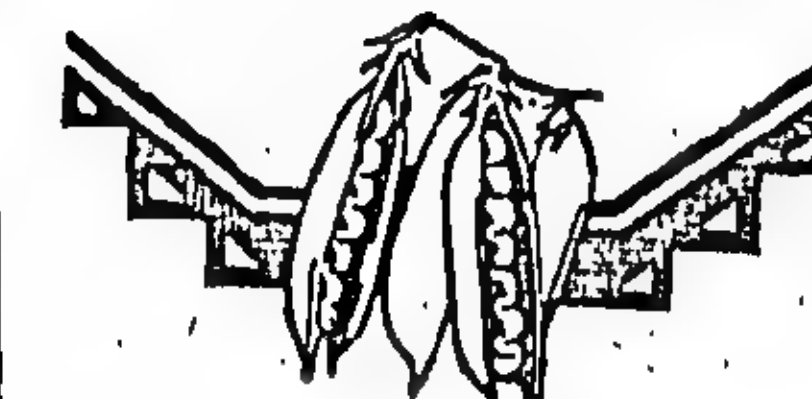
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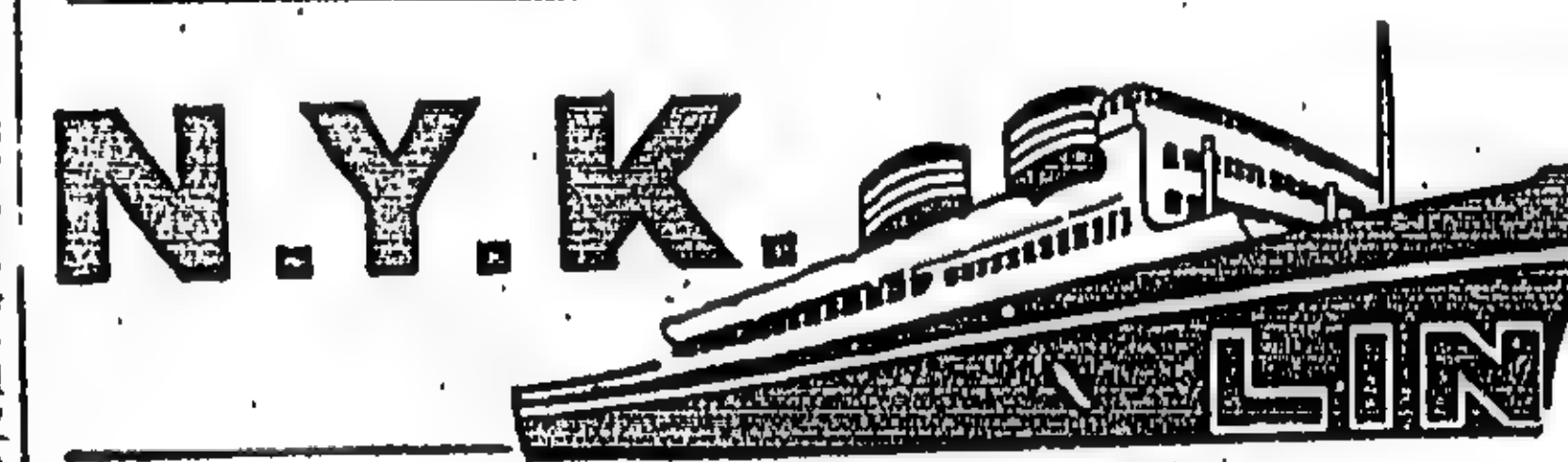
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, via MANILA, & Way Ports EARLY MAY

VANCOUVER and SEATTLE FORTNIGHTLY

NEW YORK via JAPAN, LOS ANGELES & PANAMA THIS WEEK

BOMBAY THIS WEEK

CALCUTTA THIS WEEK

LONDON via Port Said, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, (CASABLANCA), etc. END OF APRIL

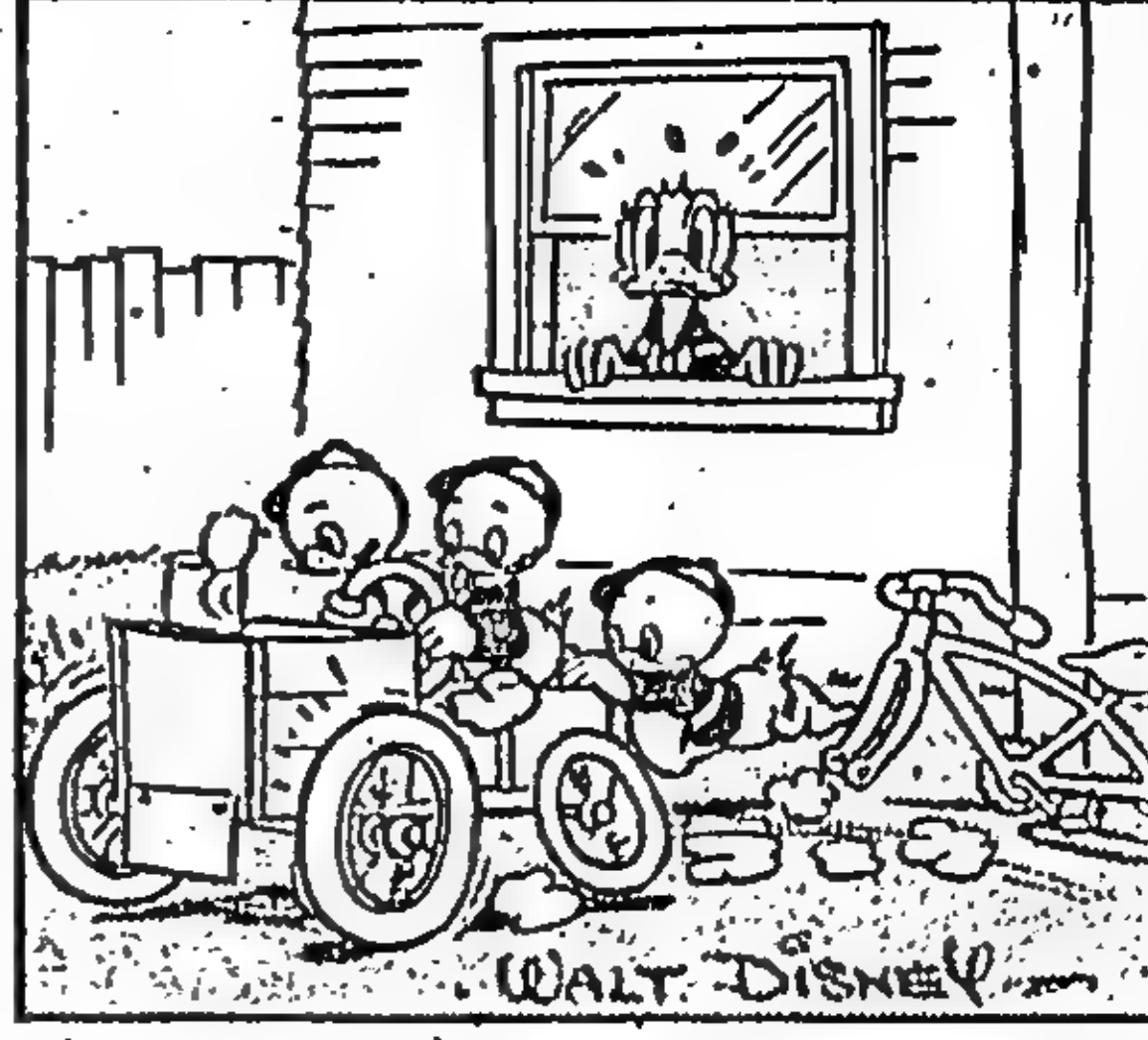
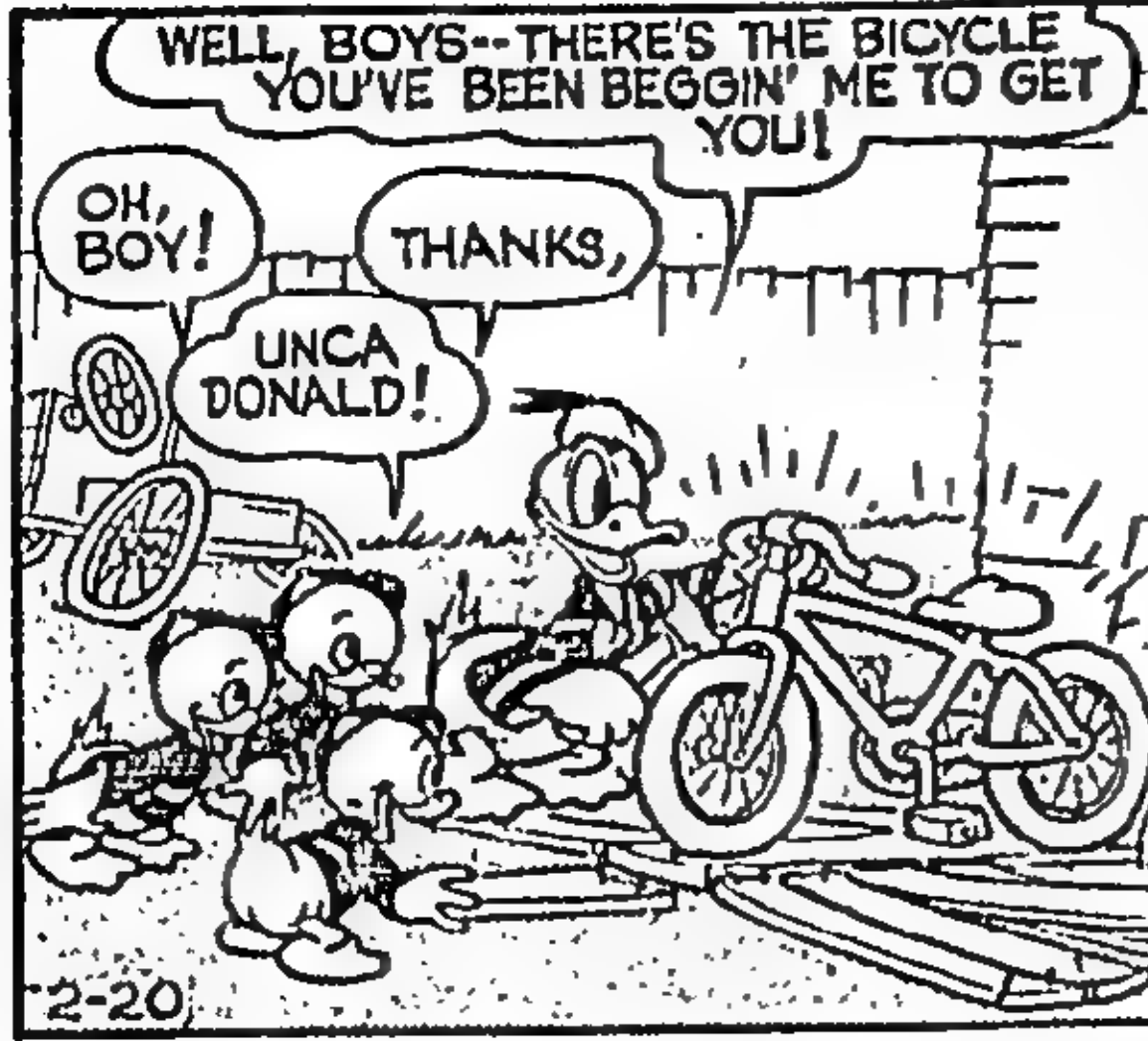
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BRITISH TROOPS IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—
BRITISH TROOPS HAVE NOW JOINED IN THE FIGHTING OUTSIDE TRONDHEIM, WHERE THE NORWEGIANS ARE BITTERLY OPPOSING THE GERMANS.

The Norwegians have taken the initiative near Elverum, where they are reported to be advancing.

The Germans are retiring at Kongsvinger, where their initial successes appear to have been nullified.

Norwegian military circles in Sweden state that the Norwegian Army is wholeheartedly behind the old Government, and has repudiated the puppet set up in Oslo by the Germans.

Norwegian Forces Rallying
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—There is still little authentic news from Norway but messages which have got through so far state that the Norwegians are still resisting.

Strong Norwegian forces are rallying in the mountains behind the west coast.

The Norwegian Army has retreated slightly from the fjords in order to get beyond the range of the German warships. The troops are now concentrating in easily improved positions in the hills.

From Stockholm comes the report that two big battles are now being fought on the west coast of Norway. There are no details.

Norwegians who crossed over the Swedish border yesterday morning said that further south the German forces are advancing in buses and lorries supported by aeroplanes.

Some said they believed that there was fierce fighting near Hamar and that the Norwegian Government, which had moved there from Oslo, had to withdraw further inland.

A German broadcast from Oslo called on Norwegian troops to lay down their arms. If they did not it would be worse for them.

The announcer also claimed that the Reich had reached an agreement with the Norwegian Government. It was quite clear that here the announcer was referring to the puppets in Oslo. It is equally clear that no Norwegians outside of Oslo are taking any notice of this Norwegian Government.

Sporadic Resistance

PARIS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to a Stockholm message, the breakdown of Norwegian communications is so complete that little is known of what is happening at the moment, but the news which has trickled through suggests that there is sporadic resistance in parts of the country.

The Oslo population appears to have been demoralised by the swift action of the Germans and to be badly impressed by the puppet Government set up by the Germans. The atmosphere is one of dejected resignation.

There are spirals of resistance in the interior.

Complete Blockade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Apr. 10 (UP).—M. Reynaud, the French Premier, told a cheering Senate to-night that the Allies would carry the Scandinavian war "to the bitter end from the northernmost tip to the southernmost point of the Norwegian coast."

"Not one ton of iron ore will quit Narvik for Germany in future," he promised.

"Both economically and militarily, Hitler will suffer from his invasions. The Scandinavian countries are now blockaded."

"Against his will, Hitler has been forced to disperse his forces and withdraw men and materials from the Siegfried Line."

CANADIAN SUPPLY
Ottawa, Apr. 9.
Mr. Mackenzie King announced the establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply.—Reuter.

Sabotage Paved Way

How Nazi Invasion Was Effected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, APRIL 10 (UP).—
THE SWIFTESS AND INITIAL SUCCESS OF THE GERMAN INVASIONS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK WAS DUE, IT WAS REVEALED TO-DAY, TO A PLAN OF WELL-ORGANISED SABOTAGE WHICH WAS PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND EVEN BEFORE THE BRITISH MINES-FIELDS WERE LAID IN NORWEGIAN WATERS—AN ACT WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR INVASIONS.

Norwegian railways, communications and defences were sabotaged 24 hours before the Nazis landed.

In addition, there was a large influx of German "tourists" for several days before the outrage.

Soldiers As Tourists

These tourists were actually German soldiers in civilian clothes. Additionally, an abnormal number of German ships were in all Norwegian ports at "zero hour."

Their crews were mainly German officers and soldiers.

At the appointed time, the "tourists" and crews of German ships struck.

So carefully was the plan worked out that they were able to completely demoralise the Norwegian resistance at most of the small Norwegian ports, so much so that the main landing of German troops from transports and warships was in most cases effected unopposed.

BUILDING LECTURE

Mr. H. Bragan will deliver a lecture entitled "Modern Methods of Building Construction" to the Hongkong University Engineering Society on Monday, April 15, at 8.30 p.m. in Room "K" of the University. All interested are welcome.

ANOTHER BATTLE RAGING

Naval Action Off Swedish Coast

STOCKHOLM, APR. 10 (REUTER).—THE RADIO HERE ANNOUNCED THAT A GREAT SEA BATTLE IS RAGING OUTSIDE SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS NEAR MARSTRAND IN THE KATTEGAT.

A large fleet of German transports is reported to have been dispersed by the British Navy.

Another report says that two German transports and a German destroyer were sunk in to-day's battle at Skaggerak.

Two Warships Sink

The naval battle has been raging since 6 a.m., according to a Gothenburg report.

Watchers on the Swedish coast saw two large warships sinking. It is added that planes are participating in the battle.

Fishermen and boats are standing by ready to conduct rescue work.

New Stockholm Report
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the Stockholm Radio, a German warship is reported to have been sunk by British action near Arendal.

A German destroyer was sunk off Hordfjord by the Norwegian cruiser-mine-layer, Olaftry Gvalson, the newest and largest unit of the Norwegian navy.

Still Fighting

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Norwegian coastal batteries were apparently still in action against German warships at Oslo Fjord this evening.

At 5.40 p.m. the German-controlled Oslo Radio broadcast an "order" to the batteries to cease fire.

The order was purported to come from the Norwegian commander at Oslo.

Transports Sunk

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is stated that an action near Marstrand occurred off the island of Paternoster when the British Fleet attacked a dozen large German transports, escorted by warships.

Two transports are reported sunk and the others scattered.

A German destroyer is reported to have been bombed and sunk by British planes in the estuary of Oslo Fjord.

British Embargo On Exports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Great Britain has imposed an embargo on all exports from Denmark.

In addition, a provisional ban has Scandinavian countries to Baltic destinations.

The Government has ordered the detention of all Danish ships in British ports.

It has been announced that Danish ships on the high seas are also liable to seizure.

The Dominions and Colonies are applying similar measures.

AFTER FEVER CARE

During fever, the whole system including the digestive organs is undermined and weakened. Convalescence will be hastened if tissue can be quickly rebuilt and strength restored by building up reserves. The patient must be encouraged to take as much nourishing food as the capacity of the weakened digestive organs will allow. Doctors all over the world have found that Horlick's supplies the right kind of nourishment in an easily digested form. Furthermore, it is palatable and helps to stimulate the appetite. Get Horlick's to-day, at your store. In an amazingly short time you will be up and strong again, full of vigour and vitality.

Landlord Sued By His Tenants

An important hearing dealing with the Evictions Ordinance was brought before Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell in the Summary Court this morning, when an action for damages brought by Ho Yun-wa, Cheung Kam and Tam Kam-lee, tenants of No. 137 Woo Sung Street, Kowloon, against the owner of the house for breach of contract, was heard.

Mr. F. H. Loseby, for plaintiffs, said the landlord had got the tenants out of the premises until a certain date in order to reconstruct the premises. An agreement that the tenants should re-enter when reconstruction was completed was made, but the landlord denied the agreement. The tenants returned later, were forcibly turned out by the landlord's family.

The Court was now asked to assess damages as regards a protected tenancy against an unprotected tenancy.

Mr. S. Ng Quinn appeared for Lau Fong-cho, the landlord. The statement of claim was identical in every case, and for damages of \$1,000 each.

Plaintiff's Evidence

First plaintiff, Ho Yun-wa, said she left the premises two days after the agreement was made, and all arrears of rent was paid to November 12. The reconstruction was completed after eight weeks, but the scaffolding was still up at the door. She saw defendant and his wife on January 6, when they were already living at the house, and was told by defendant to go and pay the rent at Mr. M. A. da Silva's office.

While moving back to the ground floor with her relatives and belongings, defendant's wife and other people came down from upstairs and took her belongings out into the street.

The other plaintiffs who were also moving in were intercepted while

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—During question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that no negotiations had recently taken place with the Russian Government about the resumption of discussions on trade questions.

He said that the subject had been raised, however, by Mr. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, when in conversation with Lord Halifax.

Mr. Butler told the House that no date has been fixed at present for the return of the British Ambassador who is now on leave in England.

Going up stairs.

Witness said she only moved out because of the agreement made in Mr. Silva's office that she could re-enter later. The rent was paid to Mr. Silva as he was the solicitor for the landlord.

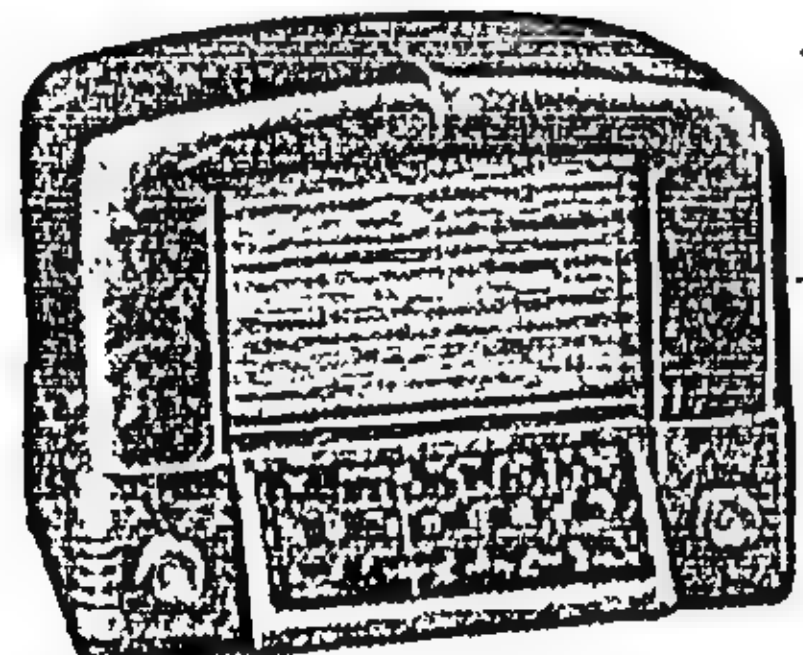
Cross-examined by Mr. Quinn, witness said she saw defendant in Mr. Silva's office with another person, Wong Wing-tim. She was not stopped by the foreman of the Hip Leo construction company from going into the premises. After being evicted, she made a report to the Police station.

The case is proceeding.

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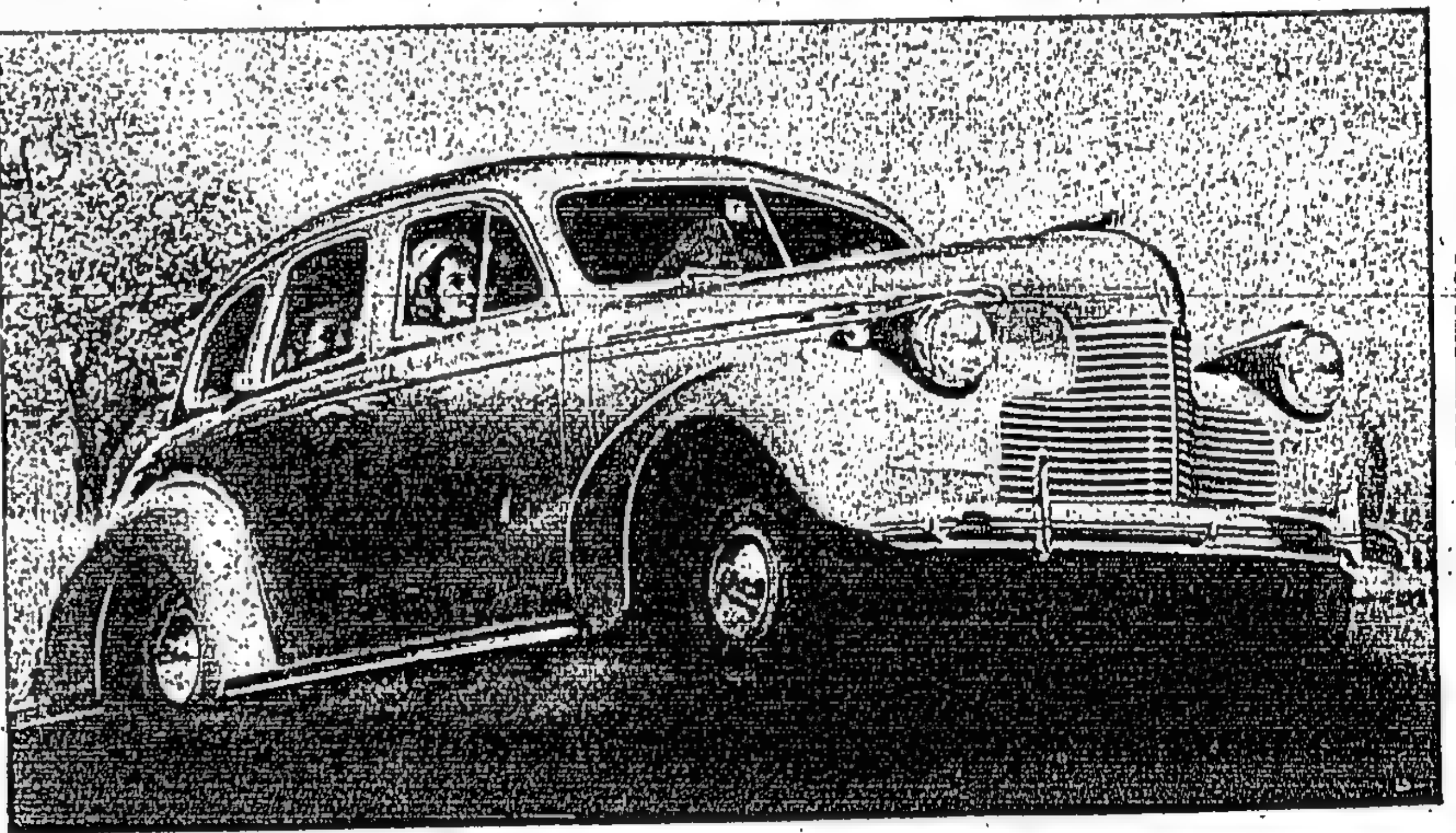
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, April 11, 1940.

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Nazi Invasion

GERMANY has invaded Denmark, with whom she has a Pact of Non-Aggression. She has invaded Norway, whose only crime is that she desired, above all else, to remain neutral in this war in Europe. The Nazis have occupied the whole of Denmark and are unleashing against another democratic nation the full force of their might.

The excuses put forward to justify this latest Nazi crime will not bear a moment's scrutiny. It is quite evident that all the plans were prepared long before Britain laid its mine-fields in Norwegian waters and, in any case, what has that got to do with Denmark? It is Germany who has sought the excuses for this rape; Germany who has worked up the campaign about the so-called Allied intentions; Germany who has reported imaginary "incidents"; Germany who broke the non-aggression pact which she had signed; Germany who brushed contemptuously aside the Norwegian and Danish protests. Never in the history of aggression have small nations offered less justification for the brutal assault than has been launched upon little Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbour.

As far as German foreign policy is concerned, the invasion of Denmark and Norway marks the end of an epoch. The Nazi propaganda must change; everything the Nazis have claimed about their intentions towards their neighbours has been brought to naught by this latest act.

To Denmark, in her ordeal, the world can offer little but condolence. But the forces of decency and order will soon be locked in a grim struggle with the forces of brutality and domination in Norway. Not until that struggle is decided can there be any effective means of stopping this perpetual aggression upon peaceful countries.

The ordeal of fire through which the Scandinavian countries are now passing should be a warning to all neutral countries. A bundle of sticks takes some breaking; a solitary stick can be snapped without difficulty. Unless the smaller nations act in concert and act simultaneously, they are in danger of being attacked and destroyed one by one, as events of the past 48 hours have shown all too well.

They won't relax this week in Sweden...

ALL the world over the attention of the peoples is turned towards Scandinavia. They ask one another, What is going to happen to the Scandinavian democracies in the next few days?

Plainly, the invasion of Norway by a large German army brings the peril of war nearer to Sweden's frontiers than it has been for many a year.

The old confidence of the Swedes in the permanence of their neutrality and independence has been replaced by grave anxieties.

There are three possible fates before Sweden to-day:—

(1) She may escape attack by Germany and Russia altogether.

To the outsider this seems the most improbable of the three. But there are some Swedes who still believe that the ambitions and greeds of the unleashed dictatorships will pass them by.

Germany may establish herself in Norway without going any further.

The purpose of such an attack would be to realise an old dream Narvik, terminus of the electrified railway across Lapland, would be a most useful port. It is the winter outlet for the Swedish iron ore.

Holding Narvik Hitler would have complete control of the Swedish ore export without transgressing one yard of Swedish frontier.

A German attack on Norway certainly alarm the Swedes. But the Swedes have already been alarmed by the Russian attack on Finland. And what have they done? Nothing to bring a furrow to Stalin's brow.

(2) Sweden may be invaded. She may be attacked by Russia or Germany, even divided between them.

This seems the likeliest outcome of the northern war.

Both Hitler and Stalin dislike Sweden. Hitler hates it because it is a democracy; that is to say, degenerate. Stalin because it is socialistic.

Nothing surely can be more offensive to the new Czar of the Soviets than the insolent existence of this humane and efficient example of a mild socialised capitalism.

Hitler would take over the industrialised regions of the south and centre, including the famous arsenal at Bofors. He might also make himself master of Sweden's foreign investments, which amount to at least £150,000,000.

As his share of the Swedish swag, Stalin would take the ore region in the north, one of the richest prizes awaiting a conqueror in Europe. With Sweden's iron in one pocket and Finland's nickel in the other Stalin would be able to declare a big dividend on his little wars.

As a military proposition a Russo-German war on Sweden would present no great difficulties. The Swedish Army is more numerous than the Danes or Norwegians, better armed, but not so well trained. It is weak in tanks and strong in artillery. It has the advantage of a self-contained armaments industry capable of supplying the fully mobilised man power of half a million.

The quality of the Swedes as fighting men cannot be assessed. It is more than a century since they fought. One they were good enough. And, in the war for Finland's life and liberty, the Swedish Finns were as fiery warriors as the Finnish Finns.

A German attack on Sweden would have to come across the sea. The Swedes expect that a German landing would take place on Swedish soil near Malmö.

As the German fleet commands the Baltic this should not be an impossible undertaking. It would certainly be much harder for the British Navy to interfere at this point than in

"From Gotland, German bombers could command the whole southern half of Sweden with ease. And it stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Windau..."



northern Norway.

Indeed, this factor might be decisive in influencing Hitler in favour of the Swedish invasion.

(3) There is, of course, yet another possibility.

Hitler may be content to leave Sweden as a neutral sphere between himself and Stalin, and, at the same time, to occupy the Swedish island of Gotland as an air and fleet base.

Gotland is smack in the middle of the Baltic. In German hands it would be a direct counter to Stalin's successive swoops, which have penned Hitler's fleet into the western Baltic, rousing the rage of the admirals at Kiel.

Flat and treeless, Gotland could easily be made an important air centre. From it German bombers could command the whole southern half of Sweden with ease. And the island stands directly opposite the new Russian bases at Libau and Windau, just a hundred miles away.

If Hitler wants an excuse for grabbing the place, he has

one ready to hand. Centuries ago its capital Visby was a German commercial seaport. That was in the Hanseatic days. In Visby you can still see—

But Hitler never needs an excuse! Taking Gotland would certainly be a good strategic move for the Germans. But it would not be a great Hitler coup worthy to hold its place in the series with Austria and Prague and Poland. If Hitler has to dazzle his people by another cheap triumph, the Swedish carve-up would fill the bill in a way that no mere island-jumping could achieve.

So a joint invasion of Sweden seems the likeliest sequel to the invasion of Norway. But whatever form the sequel takes, it is safe to assume that it has already been determined.

All that happens in the Baltic unfolds itself as part of an agreed programme of conquest arranged by Ribbentrop when he went to Moscow in August.

LUXEMBOURG HAS NO DEFENCES

If you look at the map you will see why the Duchy of Luxembourg has also a very good reason to be anxious. The Maginot Line runs up to her southern border, then turns west. The Siegfried Line runs to her east. Luxembourg has no defences. It is an uncomfortable position.

And if you look again at the map you may well wonder why there should exist an independent sovereign State in this odd position, shut in between France, Germany and Belgium, unfortified and helpless. To find the explanation you have to go back some way.

LUXEMBOURG was originally one of those small feudal States that were regarded as the personal property of their rulers and changed hands with bewildering frequency on the occasion of births, deaths and marriages in the ruling family. Luxembourg emerges from this hazy state at the Treaty of Augsburg in 1548, when the 17 provinces of the Netherlands (of which Luxembourg was one) were recognised as a political unity and were declared "free and independent."

This did not mean very much, however, as it entailed little more than the transference from a smaller to a wider allegiance. For the Netherlands were under the rule of the Hapsburgs, first the Spanish branch, then the Austrian. This group of small States thus came to be known as the Spanish and then as the Austrian Netherlands, although there was never anything Spanish or Austrian about them.

The first hint of an independent existence for Luxembourg came after the Napoleonic wars, during which the Netherlands had been overrun by France and incorporated into the Republic.

When the French armies were driven out in 1814, the Dutch claimed the Prince of Orange as their ruler. This was supported by Britain and Prussia. But when it was suggested that Holland should receive an "increase of territory" and take in what is now Belgium, Prussia carefully left open the question of the provinces on her border, including Luxembourg for five million francs. At the same time it was suggested to Belgium that she might

the Rhine, and was determined to get some of it.

It was a useful bargaining counter, and when Napoleon's return from Elba speeded up the negotiations King William of Holland agreed to surrender his Nassau possession in Germany to the King of Prussia while the Duchy of Luxembourg was to become his own hereditary sovereign possession. But the Duchy was to be one of the States of the Germanic Confederation, under the aegis of Prussia, and the town of Luxembourg was to be a Prussian fortress.

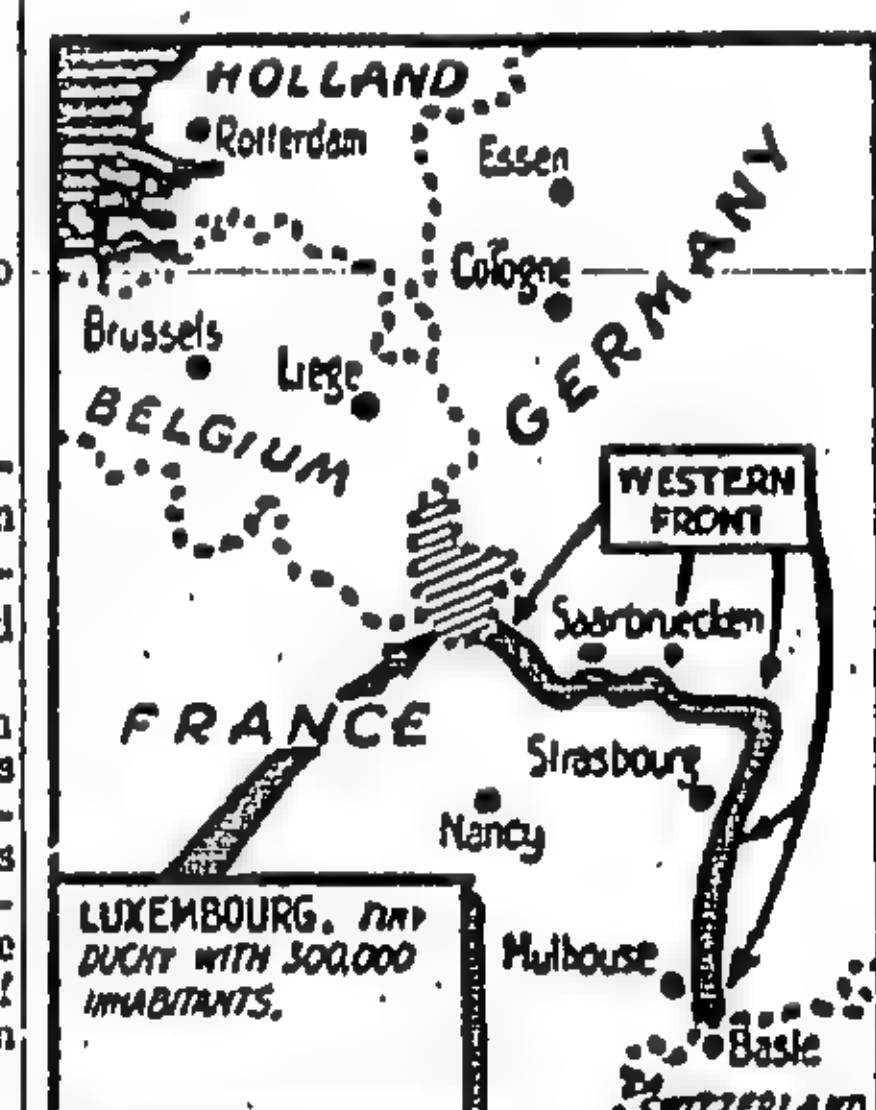
Prussia had a very good reason for keeping military control of Luxembourg. The fortress there was considered to be the second strongest in Europe, after Gibraltar, and an insuperable obstacle to French invasion of Germany along that familiar route.

The Belgian revolution of 1830 against Dutch domination threatened to upset this arrangement, so Leopold, King of the newly-created independent Belgium, signed the treaty which made Luxembourg part of Belgium, King William of Holland sent his armies over the frontier and only French intervention saved Belgium from complete conquest.

FINALLY, under pressure, Leopold agreed that Luxembourg, now reformed with part of the Belgian province of Limburg, should remain a Germanic State. Six years later Luxembourg entered the German Customs Union.

The next change came in 1866 when the war between Prussia and Austria resulted in a quick victory for Prussia and the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation. France therefore considered that Luxembourg's ties with Germany were broken. Prussia thought otherwise and maintained their garrison in the fortress.

Bismarck was playing a very subtle and, by most standards, a dirty game. By vague promises he had led Napoleon III. to believe that France might expect some territorial compensation for her recognition of Prussia's supremacy in Germany. So in 1867 the French Government suggested to King William of Holland Duke of Luxembourg, that he might sell Luxembourg for five million francs. At the same time it was suggested to Belgium that she might



accept Luxembourg in exchange for the territory lost by France to her in 1814.

Belgium refused, but William, vaguely encouraged by Bismarck, was prepared to negotiate, and the Prince of Orange was sent to Paris for that purpose.

A WEEK later Bismarck suddenly came out into the open and announced that the cession of Luxembourg was equivalent to a declaration of war with Prussia. Napoleon III., off his guard and unready for war, had to call the deal off. A treaty was forthwith drawn up and signed in London which created Luxembourg in its present form. It was to be "henceforth a State perpetually neutral, under the collective guarantee of the signatory Powers" (France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia).

Prussia agreed to evacuate the fortress and destroy it. To this day no military force may be maintained in the city of Luxembourg except for the maintenance of order.

And so you find this country today, totally unarmed (the army numbers 800), sandwiched between the two greatest military forces the world has ever known. In 1914 she was invaded by Germany and offered no resistance. She knows that it may happen again, any day now.

However, for all the surrounding atmosphere of war this tiny country, a little larger than Dorset, continues her quiet industrious life.

It is an uncomfortable position. But Luxembourg has survived one war; there is no reason why she should not survive another.

Donald Hodson

GERMANS ENTER HAMAR

New Norwegian Capital Falls

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the Germans have occupied Hamar. The Norwegian Government fled to this town when Oslo was occupied.

Big Oslo Battle
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to reports from the frontier, a major battle is raging about eight miles from Oslo.

The Germans are reported to have captured Hamar. Sharp fighting is also taking place near Bergen and Kongsvinger, 45 miles east of Oslo.

Dio Defending Oslo
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to news from the frontier, a number of soldiers were killed on both sides when the Germans attacked Stavanger at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, following sharp fighting.

The Norwegian destroyer, Aeger, sank a German ship, presumably a transport, during the occupation of Stavanger, but the Aeger was later bombed from the air and sunk. It is estimated that 120 Norwegians were killed during the occupation of Oslo.

It is stated that the Germans took Trondheim on Tuesday without fighting. The garrison at the naval station of Warnes, near Trondheim, refused but later re-took Meraker Bridge, 12 miles east of Trondheim.

It is reported that a German plane was shot down at Warnes. The present whereabouts of the Norwegian Government is unknown but Mr. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, has left for Stockholm, where he is expected to-night.

Numerous German aircraft were seen near the Swedish-Norwegian border and some are alleged to have flown over Swedish territory.

Occupation of Narvik
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The occupation of Narvik described by a Swedish subject, who was in the town at the time, reveals that a German troop transport actually reached the neighbourhood of Narvik on Monday.

Norwegian Customs officials who innocently tried to examine the ship outside the harbour were held aboard until the vessel revealed her true colours yesterday.

Norwegians Dig In
MALMO, Sweden, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Norwegian troops have dug themselves in near Elverum, about eight miles north of Oslo and are tenaciously resisting the German attempts to break their line.

According to the latest reports reaching here, fighting on a big scale is going on but details are lacking.

Nazis Bomb Open Towns
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—German planes bombed Drammen, Dnasek and Oserstang in Oslo Fjord which are apparently in Norwegian hands.

Fires are reported to be raging in the towns.

Norwegians Wiped Out
The German dead are stated to number several hundred.

According to the "Aften Bladet," despite the Soviet decision to remain neutral, big Russian troop concentrations are reported in North Russia. The Russian Arctic fleet is reported to have had steam up.

King Confers With Nazis
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (UP).—German propagandists state that King Haakon of Norway is conferring with German representatives at Hamar, which the Germans claim to have captured.

It is emphasized in London reports, however, that there is neither confirmation of the Nazi report of the capture of Hamar or of German reports that Norway has agreed to negotiate with Germany.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London stated to-day that all rumors emanating from Berlin or Oslo should be treated with the greatest suspicion.

ROOSEVELT VICTORY
Sweeps Poll In Illinois Primary Elections

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHICAGO, April 10, (UP).—President Roosevelt has secured an overwhelming majority in the Illinois primary elections.

A total of 1,110 precincts have given the President 914,564 votes. Mr. John Garner, the other Democratic nominee, obtaining only 141,293 votes.

President Roosevelt also easily leads the Republican candidate, Mr. Thomas Dewey, who has received only 573,551 votes from 5,640 precincts.

The President is also leading in the Nebraska primary elections, where 1,150 precincts have given him 53,976 votes, compared with 50,212 for Mr. Dewey and 40,010 for Senator Vandenberg.

AIR FORCE SUCCESS

At Least One Big Nazi Cruiser Damaged

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is clear that British airmen scored some success in their attacks on German naval units. After returning safely to their bases following a hot battle in the North Sea, the British pilots reported:

"In the falling light, observation of results was difficult, but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the after-part of a large cruiser of the Kohn class.

"Other German warships were also believed to have been damaged. "Despite the intense fire to which we were subjected, all our aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours."

Heinkel Intercepted

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that a British fighter has intercepted a Heinkel 111 at a great height near Cape Grenez. The fighter engaged the enemy until its ammunition was exhausted.

The enemy aircraft was last seen fleeing into the cloud with black smoke pouring out from the port engine.

Activity Along Coast

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—British aircraft were busy along many parts of the Norwegian coast to-day.

The pilots noted the numbers and descriptions of German ships while their gunners maintained an all round watch for German reactions.

Several aircraft were engaged by enemy machines as they carried out their task over the towns, fjords, harbours and sea routes of the invaded country.

One British crew, having finished their reconnaissance flight, gave their whole attention to an enemy Heinkel which they pursued for half an hour. They put in two good bursts of machine-gun fire into the centre of the enemy plane. When they next attacked there was no return of fire from the German air gunner.

He appeared to have fallen forward over his gun and was either wounded or killed. The German pilot gained the shelter of a cloud just in time to avoid further damage.

Another British reconnaissance aircraft damaged the starboard engine of a Heinkel which attacked it. The Heinkel broke off the engagement and made off into the clouds with smoke pouring from it.

Heinkels Driven Off

Another Heinkel was driven away by three R.A.F. aircraft machine after only 90 rounds had been expended by the British R.A.F. gunner.

Brilliant Reconnaissance

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane flew over Stavanger Aerodrome shortly after dawn to-day at a height of 50 feet and counted and classified every one of the numerous German aircraft parked there.

The pilot had instructions to gather photographs and information and would have exceeded orders had he jeopardised his safe return by attacking though the target was tempting.

The Germans were apparently taken entirely by surprise for the pilot was able to carry out the reconnaissance without interruption. He then made a second flight across the aerodrome to confirm his first observations.

The aircraft flew low over Stavanger skimming the roof-tops of the houses and railway station in which there were three passenger trains and a luggage train.

The pilot reported that Stavanger appeared to be asleep but the Germans apparently gave the alarm soon afterwards. He had to make his way towards the sea and there his aircraft was shot at by anti-aircraft fire and a Heinkel in the distance. The German plane, however, did not close with the British aircraft which returned safely.

Two Heinkels Down

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that whilst on patrol duty early in the evening off the east coast, a Hurricane aircraft of the Fighter Command of the R.A.F. shot down two enemy Heinkel bombers.

Raid On Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Air raid warnings were sounded throughout the northern part of Scotland to-night.

It is officially announced that two Hurricanes engaged two Heinkel bombers off the north-east coast and brought down both.

DESERTION CHARGE

Charged with deserting from the Hongkong Police Force on November 9, 1939, ex-Police Harbhajan Singh (B162), appeared before Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistrate's court this morning. The Indian entered the service on October 1, 1937, for a period of five years.

Det.-Sgt. F. Fowle, of the Special Branch, said the Indian was found on April 9 wandering in Chinese territory across the border in peculiar circumstances. He asked for a remand in Police custody for two days. Harbhajan admitted the offence, and added he wished to make a statement in Chambers.

He was remanded till Saturday. Bail was refused.

Douglas Steamship Co. Meeting PROFITEERING BY SHIPOWNERS DENIED

A recent article in the local press accusing shipowners of profiteering was referred to by Mr. S. T. Williamson when he presided at the annual general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. this morning.

Mr. Williamson said the criticism should be discounted, explaining that ships were frequently operated at a loss and that it was only occasional years in shipping that offset the lean years. The earnings of the Company, he added, were far from being excessive, and the present dividend of ten per cent. was only due to the drastic cutting down of fleet values in the past.

Mr. W. E. Kirby, of the China Coast Officers' Guild, spoke of the price of coal, recently mentioned in a local parochial magazine, and said that so long as the law of supply and demand prevailed, enhanced freights, like enhanced rentals and commodity prices, would be a natural corollary.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. Williamson said: After paying all running Expenses, docking charges, insurance premia and allowances, the sum available for distribution is \$202,100.95 which includes \$129,231.76 brought into the Account from last year.

Your Consulting Committee and General Managers propose to appropriate this sum as follows: To pay a dividend of 10% (\$5.00 per share) \$100,000.00, to carry forward to next Account, \$102,100.95, which I hope will meet with your approval.

This showing does not favourably compare with last year's figures and is accounted for by the extremely difficult trading conditions which have prevailed during the year under review, mainly caused through our customary trading ports of Swatow, Amoy and Foochow being disorganised and closed to us for practically the whole of the year. These difficulties are the direct outcome of the Sino-Japanese incident and owing to this we have found it necessary to devote our fleet to employment on southern runs mainly to and from Kwangchowwan and Indo-China ports to Hongkong, and while this business left a lot to be desired in the early stages I am glad to be able to state that in the latter part of the year there was a general improvement in earnings.

Cost of operation has been much heavier than usual owing to additional expenditures caused principally by increased bunker coal prices, this commodity having more than doubled in price and recently we have also had to face increased insurance and other incidental charges.

Critic Answered

Shipowners are being accused of profiteering, but the earnings on the capital of this Company and actually represented in our fleet are far from being excessive, and it is only due to the drastic writing down of Fleet values in the past that the present dividend is possible.

It may interest shareholders to know that the average dividend paid during the past 20 years inclusive of the present dividend works out at only 5% per annum and no dividend was paid for a number of years, and it is only occasional years in shipping that offset the lean years when ships are frequently operated at a loss, and I therefore feel that the average criticism levelled against shipowners by those that do not realise the other side, as in a recent article in the local press from an unexpected source, should be discounted.

I regret to say that the Sagres, as referred to at the last meeting, is still detained by the Japanese Navy and no legitimate reason has yet been submitted for her detention which was very ably referred to by Mr. W. E. Kirby at the last annual meeting. A large amount of repair work has been necessary during the year and our vessels are to-day in very good condition.

Provident Fund

Your Consulting Committee and General Managers do not consider it necessary to allow for any further depreciation in this Account, as our vessels are shown at values which are very conservative. I have previously stated that there must be in the future make provision for further tonnage and although the present time is not opportune, this position must not be lost sight of.

Our investments as at December 31 stand at \$859,772.48 and to-day's values are in excess of this figure. I have to confirm that the sum of \$97,701 allocated as a starting grant in 1939 Accounts was duly paid into a separate Banking Account for the benefit of our Officers' Provident Fund, and during the current year employee and employer have paid further contributions into this fund totalling 10% in all on salaries. We now propose paying in a further bonus of 5% bringing the total amount to 15% for the year, of which 5% is contributed by our employees who are members of the Provident Fund.

Secunder's Speech

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. The proposal was seconded by Mr. H. J. Armstrong, who said:

Shareholders appreciate to the full the difficult conditions which the Company has experienced in its operations during the current year and on their behalf I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Consulting Committee, General Managers and the Floating and Shore staff on the successful result of the year's operations. We now propose with approval the transfer by the Company to the Officers' Provident Fund of a substantial sum and that the Company has contributed a

WOMEN BRUTALLY ATTACKED

Two youthful Chinese brutally attacked and robbed Mrs. Inouchi, a Japanese woman residing at No. 36 Kennedy Road, ground floor, in her home yesterday afternoon.

In a report of the affair to the Police, Tsui Cheuk-lam, 33, an amah, said she was in the sitting-room of the house nursing a child while her mistress was doing some knitting. They suddenly heard a commotion in the kitchen and going to investigate, saw two men there with another amah, Leung Hang, whose hands were tied behind her back.

The Chinese immediately attacked Mrs. Inouchi and Tsui and then searched the bedroom. They escaped through the back door after taking money and jewellery to the value of \$1,000.

Mrs. Inouchi, who is expecting a child, was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital with injuries to her left eye and mouth.

To-night's Black-Out

Last Minute Reminders To Residents

In connection with to-night's black-out exercises, the public is reminded that when the first air raid warning signal sounds, traffic must pull into the side of the road and extinguish all lights, and remain in this condition until the first siren of Hongkong or the New Territories will probably not hear the sirens, and in such cases they should extinguish their lights as soon as they see either the Island or Mainland black out.

The striking of matches in the open and the use of unscreened torches are forbidden and offenders are liable to a fine of \$1,000.

As regards motor cars, the use of headlights is prohibited.

Further ex gratia payment of 5% to the Fund.

Higher Coal Prices
Mr. Kirby said: I do not think there is call for me to enlarge on what the Chairman has said, for the special circumstances of the Company's trading over the year—just passed have been aptly summarised in his address. When it is taken into consideration, however, that the continued practical closure of China coast ports served by the Company for so many years necessitated the diverting of the steamers to alternative routes, the trading possibilities of which were highly problematical, I think the opinion will be shared that the surmounting of the difficulties encountered and as reflected in the Accounts, is a result for which credit is due to all concerned.

I notice that the Chairman referred to a paragraph relating to the price of coal which recent years have seen in the Press and which had been reprinted from a local parochial magazine. In reference to this it might be said that, so long as the law of supply and demand prevails, enhanced freights, like enhanced rentals and commodity prices, will be a natural corollary.

It is unfortunate, however, that in equity, that the writer did not apparently make himself more acquainted with his subject; had he taken the trouble to do so he could quite easily have ascertained that there are, incidental to a War period, also augmented charges which have to be borne by tonnage and which offset, to a not inconsiderable extent, the higher freight rates of which the writer complains.

On behalf of the floating staff I would tender thanks to the General Managers for the further amount placed to their credit in the Provident Fund and which gesture, I am sure, will be appreciated.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Other Business
On the proposal of Mr. Kirby, seconded by Capt. W. B. Patey, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson and Mr. M. H. Turner were re-elected as members of the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. J. W. Bingham and Maltravers, Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected auditors on the proposal of Mr. T. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. N. V. A. Croucher.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Croucher.

Present at the meeting were: Mr. S. T. Williamson (Chairman), Messrs. H. V. Wilkinson and Mr. H. Turner (Consulting Committee), Mr. C. F. Farmer (Secretary), Messrs. W. E. Kirby, H. J. Armstrong, Wong Ping-sun, N. V. A. Croucher, C. B. Brown, T. Ramsay, Hon. Yan-lan and Capt. W. B. Patey (shareholders).

SIX NAZI PLANES DOWNED

London Issues Official Statement

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, April 11, (UP).—The Admiralty, Air Minister and Home Security Ministry have issued a joint communique, disclosing that six German bombers were shot down on Wednesday evening in battles over the North Sea, Scotland and Scapa Flow.

In addition to these six losses, three German planes are known to be so severely damaged that it appears unlikely that they were able to return to their bases.

The first engagement occurred when German bombers attacked a convoy near the Moray Firth. Two of the Nazi machines were shot down and fell in the Firth. A third bomber made off with smoke pouring from its tail.

Later in the evening Nazi bombers attacked Scapa Flow in a series of flights. Anti-aircraft fire brought down three Nazi machines while Spitfires shot down another. Two were so seriously damaged that they were, it is presumed, unable to reach their bases.

The air raid alarm was sounded in northern Scotland at 8.31 p.m., the all clear coming two hours later. In addition to their heavy losses on the English and Scottish side of the North Sea, the Nazis have lost several planes over Norway.

The Air Ministry announces that R.A.F. fighters destroyed an unspecified number of German planes in aerial combats and in ground strafings. Pending completion of reports only preliminary figures can be given.

King In Raid Alarm

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—His Majesty the King was caught in an air raid alarm at Dover to-day. He was touring the various military units in his motor car when the sirens shrieked.

The King quietly left his car and walked towards an air raid shelter. Fortunately, the alarm was a false one and before His Majesty reached the shelter the All Clear signal was given.

U.S. DASHES HOPES

Hitler Can't Seize Danish Credits

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, April 11 (UP).—Any hopes Hitler may have entertained of seizing the extensive exchange credits of Norway and Denmark in the United States have been frustrated by swift action on the part of the U.S. Administration.

President Roosevelt has ordered the "freezing" of all balances in foreign exchange transactions in the United States involving Norway—and Denmark or their nationals.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorised to exercise direct control over these credits.

Persons residing in the United States holding Norwegian or Danish property or stocks are required to immediately report their holdings to the Treasury.

Although no explanation has been given, it is assumed that President Roosevelt's order is designed to prevent Hitler from claiming control of such balances.

U.S. To Watch Interests
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
COPENHAGEN, April 10 (UP).—The American Embassy has agreed to take over British and French interests in Denmark as soon as the Allied Ministers depart. They are expected to leave this week.

The Danish Government, subject to German approval, has submitted a list of belligerents to be granted diplomatic immunity.

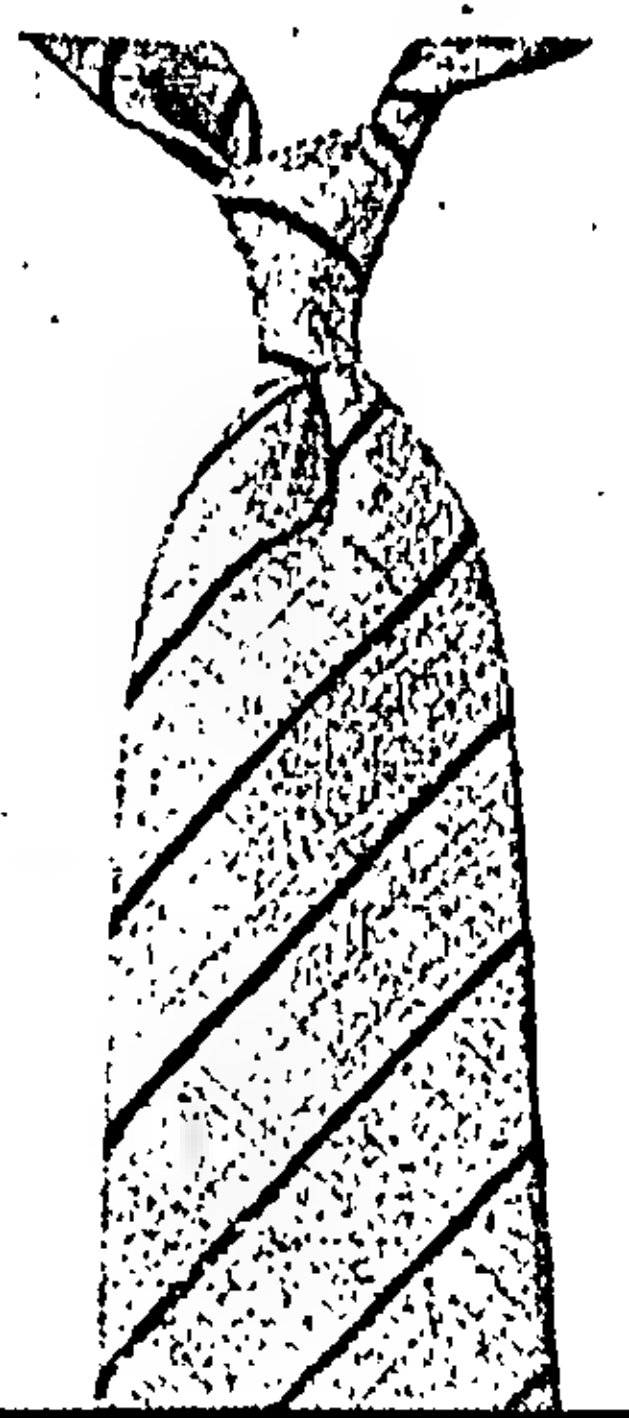
They include the staffs of the British, French and Polish legations, British and Allied journalists and some other foreign nationals.

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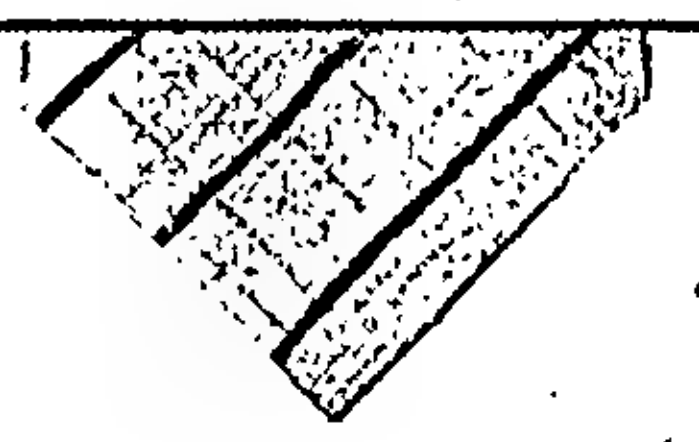


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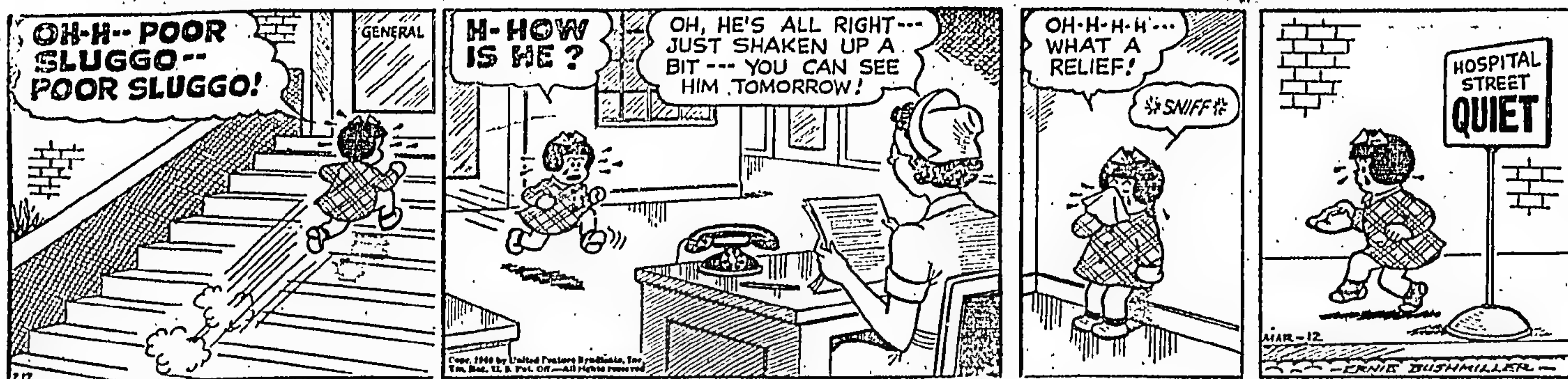
If you suffer from, stabbing pains, if joints are swollen, it shows your blood is poisoned through faulty kidney action. Other symptoms include itching sores, "Getting up nights," Backaches, Lumbago, Leg Pains, Nerve-aches, Cold Chills, Headache, Nervousness, Cries at night, Loss of Energy, Appetite, etc. Ordinary medicines can't help much; you must get the germ source removed. Cystex does these troubles by removing the cause. Get Cystex from any Chemist or Guarantee Dealer. In 24 hours you will feel better and be completely well.

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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM RETAKEN BY BRITISH FORCES YESTERDAY

NAZI WARSHIPS TRAPPED IN OSLO FJORD

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AMSTERDAM, APR. 10 (UP).—BRITISH FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED THE NORWEGIAN PORTS OF BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY RADIO STOCKHOLM.

HIGH SWEDISH AUTHORITIES AT STOCKHOLM ALSO REVEALED TO-DAY THAT THEY WERE IN RECEIPT OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE RECAPTURED THE TWO CITIES.

Another announcement by Radio Stockholm, says an Amsterdam message, declared that British warships are at present lying in Oslo Fjord opposite the Norwegian capital.

A panicky evacuation of the city is under way, and it is believed the British naval units have fixed a time for the Germans to leave Oslo, after which the city will be shelled.

OCCUPATION CONFIRMED

Stockholm, April 10 (UP).—The Swedish General Staff has confirmed the Allied occupation of Bergen and Trondheim.

DARING ADVENTURE

A daring and successful adventure by British warships was announced by the British Admiralty to-day, according to a New York message, which says that the National Broadcasting Corporation intercepted the announcement.

It is claimed that British warships have "forced the Skagerrak".

Two German transports are reported to have been sunk and ten German warships are believed to be trapped.

"REUTER" CONFIRMATION

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Authoritative British quarters state that British forces have captured Trondheim and Bergen.

Altogether 40,000 tons of German shipping is reported sunk in Oslo Fjord since the German invasion started on Tuesday morning.

With news of British naval successes going the round of Stockholm, the air of depression apparent here in the morning is now lifting.

One Swedish naval expert suggested that the Germans have fallen into a cleverly-planned British trap.

ALLIES WANTED THIS CHANCE

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—In a speech before the Midlanders League to-night, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Anthony Eden, told his audience that the German invasion of Scandinavia had given the Allies the opportunity they had been waiting for a quick blow against the Nazis.

BELGIUM'S ALARM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (UP).—Belgium has become thoroughly alarmed by the turn of events in Scandinavia.

A sudden, unexpected meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, which caused alarming speculation in view of the rumours that the British and French authorities have demanded permission for the passage of troops through Belgium.

However, these reports were later believed to lack foundation inasmuch as no Belgian military measures have so far been taken.

Leave Cancelled

BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The granting of further Army leave has been suspended. The men who are already at the front are not affected by this ruling.

NORTH SEA BATTLES

Nazis Try Desperately To Break Blockade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—AERIAL AND NAVAL BATTLES RAGED THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT WITHOUT CESSATION ALL ALONG THE COAST OF NORWAY.

Early this morning Berlin-Radio broadcast a report that large numbers of German planes were attacking British naval forces, apparently in an attempt to loosen the blockade which seems to have cut the German invaders in Norway from their supply lines.

Battles between warships and planes are raging at several points in the North Sea.

In addition to these attacks on British warships, the Germans are constantly in the air over Norway, seeking to prevent R.A.F. attacks on the German concentrations and transports.

Big German Losses
At one time a squadron of R.A.F. machines actually skimmed the rooftops of Stavanger.

It is now revealed that the British destroyers which attacked Narvik sank one enemy destroyer and at least six enemy merchantmen before they retired.

The enemy transports are believed to have been loaded with stores for the German expeditionary forces.

Radio-Stockholm announces that two German transports were sunk off Paternoster Island, near Gøteborg.

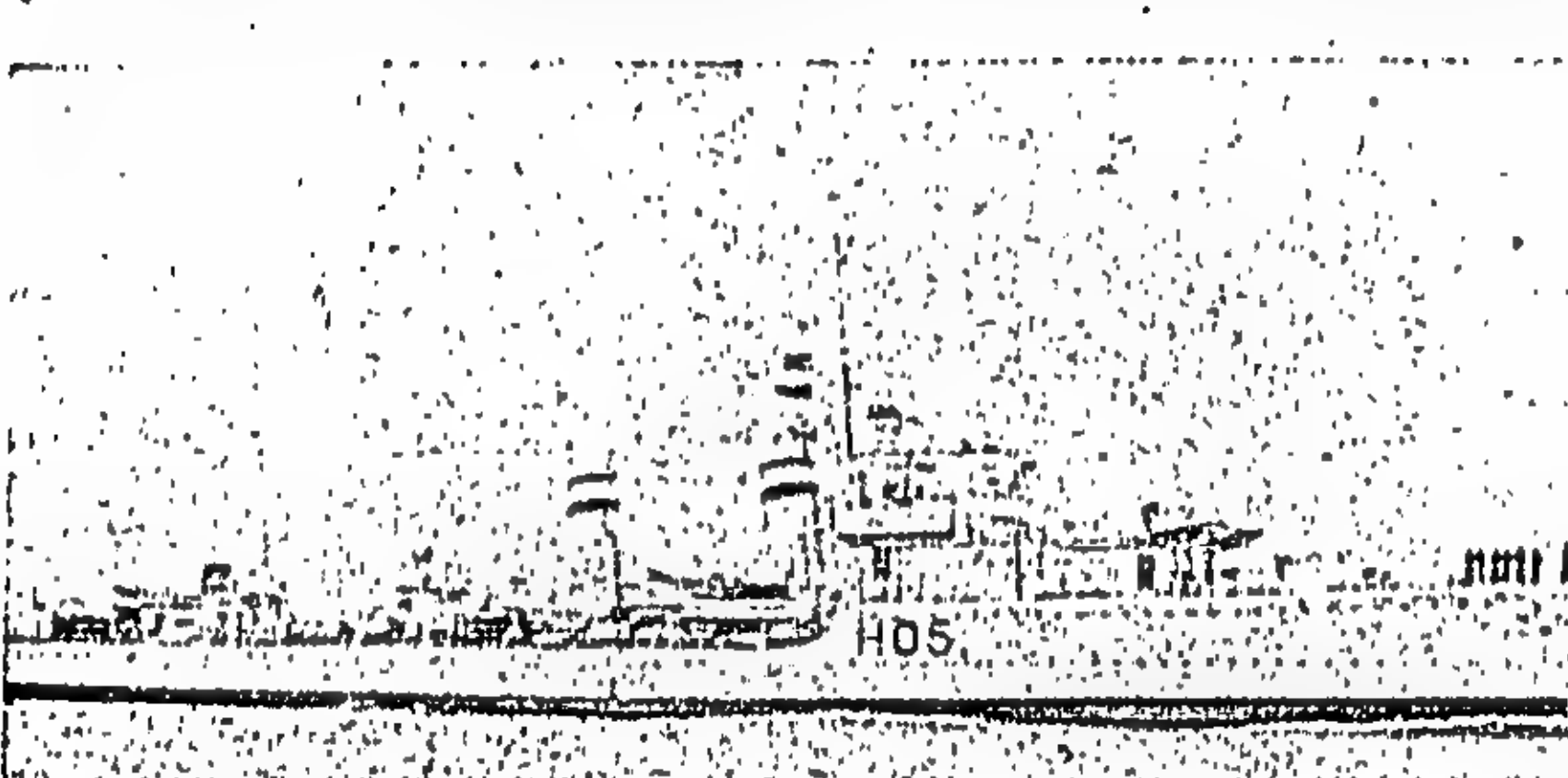
The naval battles were still in progress at 6 p.m.

ITALIAN TROOPS AT LIBYA

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said there had been no modification in the terms of the Anglo-Italian agreement relating to the number of Italian troops stationed at Libya.

Information exchanged between the British and Italian Governments in conformity with the agreement was confidential and he was therefore not in a position to make a statement.

LOST IN HEROIC BUT VAIN ACTION



Here is the British destroyer, H.M.S. Hunter, which the Admiralty admits was lost in a heroic, but vain attack on German cruisers off Narvik during the great naval battle which has been raging along Norway's coasts. The Hunter was also damaged during the Spanish Civil War, when the destroyer struck a mine, resulting in several casualties.

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10 (UP).—ALLIED AND GERMAN WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES, AS WELL AS NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES, WERE ENGAGED YESTERDAY IN A SERIES OF FIGHTS WHICH COST GERMANY AT LEAST TWO OF ITS MAJOR WARSHIPS, AND BRITAIN AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS.

It is indicated that the Allies are attempting to bottle up and then destroy every German warship on the Norwegian coast.

This would result in the annihilation or surrender of the Nazi landing parties.

Germany has admitted the loss of the Bluecher, one of her two 10,000-ton heavy cruisers, and also the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlruhe.

On the other hand, Britain has lost the 1,300-ton destroyer Hunter, and the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Hardy (1,500 tons).

These are the 30th and 31st British warships to be lost since the outbreak of the war.

It will be recalled that the Hunter was mined in Spanish waters during the Spanish Civil War, seven of her crew being killed.

The Nazis announced that the Bluecher was mined, while the Karlruhe was sunk off Kristiansand.

Unsuccessful Attack
The Hardy and the Hunter were sunk in an unsuccessful attack on German warships at Narvik.

According to German claims, four British warships—two battleships and two heavy cruisers—were hit by bombs in the course of aeroplane raids on the British naval units.

Britain has claimed that one German cruiser was torpedoed and two cruisers mined.

Only Part of Operations
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Naval circles here have pointed out that the events mentioned in the Admiralty's communique represent probably only part of big naval operations elsewhere in the North Sea.

The fact that the Admiralty named only two destroyers must be considered in conjunction with the Admiralty policy of not revealing naval secrets.

It is also pointed out that it is not surprising that destroyers were sent to engage the German cruisers at Narvik since they have many advantages, both numerically and in their ability to manoeuvre.

Damaged By Shrapnel
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—In connection with the German claims that they have damaged four Allied battleships and heavy cruisers, the Admiralty on Tuesday night replied that two cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters.

Nazi Admission
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—A Berlin High Command communique

Singapore's War Gift

Authorities To Offer £1,000,000

SINGAPORE, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—A resolution offering £1,000,000 to the British Government to aid the prosecution of the war will be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

The resolution is being put forward at the instance of unofficial members.

British Malaya's Gifts
It is noted that gifts from British Malaya toward the cost of Imperial defence during the past 12 months amount to almost £3,250,000, apart from the special Malayan war taxation approved a few days ago.

The proceeds of this taxation will be offered to the British Government as a contribution towards the cost of the war.

These measures are expected to yield £1,000,000 a year in the Federated Malay States, £2,000,000 in the Straits Settlements and nearly £250,000 in the State of Johore.

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DENMARK QUIET

Danes Find Sanctuary In Sweden

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Denmark is more or less quiet to-day with the population accepting the occupation with resignation.

Danish newspapers have been threatened with suspension and their owners and staffs with imprisonment if they do not obey German orders.

There was slight resistance at first. It is now confirmed that some Danish frontier guards were killed.

The Germans say that the resistance was based on erroneous orders received by the Danish guards.

Flee Into Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Many Danes have fled into Sweden near Malmö. Some of them made the journey across the 30-mile neck of the sea in open boats, many women and children being among them.

All official communication is still suspended. Travel out of Denmark is restricted.

Farwell Audience
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 11 (UP).—DNB reported last night that King Christian of Denmark received the English and French Ambassadors in a "farewell audience".

DNB claims that a "National" Government has been formed in Copenhagen. It includes members of the Venstre (Nazi) Party.

Local Infantry Activity

PARIS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Today's communique says that there was local infantry activity at various points at the front.

Nazis New Move
BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the Luxembourg paper, "Luxemburg", the Germans are building embarkation piers along the Moselle, which constitutes a large part of the German-Luxembourg frontier.

Brighter Stock Exchange

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange was distinctly brighter at the close after a dull opening. The best feature was an Eastern demand for Indian iron and steel at the Bengal and Burma Corporation issues, all of which advanced. Wall Street was irregular.

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LATE NEWS

MORE DANISH SHIPS HELD

There are now 11 Norwegian and Danish ships being held in Hongkong as several more entered port to-day. In spite of Norway's entry into the war with the Allies Norwegian vessels are still being refused clearance. The cargo of the large Danish freighter Peter Mærsk, which was discharged at Kowloon, has been seized and everything on board other Danish vessels is being seized as enemy property. A Police guard was sent to go on board the Peter Mærsk, which has now gone to Kowloon Dock.

It is reported that the British naval units in the Far East will round up Norwegian and Danish shipping plying on and to the China Coast. There are about 40 to 50 Norwegian and Danish ships, many of them under charter, calling regularly at Hongkong.

Shipping circles, however, point out that difficulties will arise if many of the seized ships are brought to Hongkong as the port is already congested with shipping.

In the meantime staffs of Danish firms in the Colony are worried at the situation. Many of them with families to support here have their money in Denmark.

S'hai Elections

In order to swell the number of votes for the Municipal election in Shanghai, hundreds of Japanese have been pouring into Shanghai by liners from Japan especially for the occasion, passengers who arrived here to-day by Canadian liner told the "Telegraph."

"About 300 Japanese came on board at Nagsaid and disembarked at Shanghai. They travelled in the third class, while hundreds of others poured into Shanghai in Japanese and other ships," they said.

"In order to be eligible to vote the Japanese were taking over huge apartment houses and filling them with the new arrivals," they added.

Voting in the elections ended at 3 p.m. to-day.

NORWAY TO FIGHT WITH ALLIES

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—King Haakon has refused the German demand that he should recognise the puppet Quisling government, says a Norwegian press agency despatch from Elverum.

The Committee of Three, which has been specially appointed by the Norwegian Government to deal with the present situation, announced that it agreed with the King and emphasised that the German demand was unconstitutional and that no basis exists for negotiations.

M. Hambro has announced that King Haakon will issue a proclamation to-day stressing the intention of Norway to fight side by side with the Allies and not to capitulate to Germany.

Archives Safe
LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The Norwegian Government and General Staff were able to take all their archives when they evacuated Oslo. The Bank of Norway was evacuated with all its gold and banknotes.

America Releases Secret Planes

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The U.S. War Department has released, for export to the Allies, three of the latest type pursuit planes. They are the Lockheed P-38, the Curtiss P-40 and the Curtiss P-46.

It will probably be a year before the machines can be delivered in substantial numbers.

British Minister Escapes

LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The British Minister and all the staffs of the French and Polish legation have crossed into Sweden.

Property Dispute Judgment

Judgment for the defendant was given this afternoon by Sir Atholl MacGregor at the Supreme Court in the property dispute case in which two sisters used the same name. The plaintiff asked for Court declaration that she was the owner of 13, Nga Tsin Long Road, and an order that her sister, alleged to be using plaintiff's name, return the Crown lease and other documents with the property.

Defendant counter-claimed for a declaration that the property belonged to her.

Judgment was given for the defendant on the claim and counter-claim, and an order made that the documents in dispute are the property of defendant. An order was also made that plaintiff execute assignment of the property to defendant. Defendant was further awarded costs.

Transports Flee

LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—It is learned that the Emden was sunk off Horta—the port of Oslo—by the Norwegian cruiser mine-layer Olav Trygvason.

According to unconfirmed reports, four German cruisers and two or three large German transports were sunk by the British navy in the battle of Skagerrak.

Two German transports filled with soldiers are stated to have been escorted to the Swedish port of Marstrand by a Swedish cruiser.

One was badly damaged and the other had entered Swedish territorial waters.

MARINES LAND AT NARVIK

NEW YORK, APRIL 11 (REUTER).—ACCORDING TO PRESS AND RADIO REPORTS A BRITISH NAVAL FLOTILLA HAS FORCED AN ENTRANCE INTO NARVIK FIORD. THE WARSHIPS ARE NOW LANDING MARINES.

SPURIOUS MONEY FOR NORWAY

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The economic measures adopted by Germany against Denmark are being repeated in German-occupied Norway. Credit notes at an arbitrary rate of exchange are being given in exchange for goods.

In Norway notes are still at the old rate of exchange nominally, but actually they are worth nothing.

Norwegians are forced to accept them in exchange for whatever the Germans want.

Australian Sugar For Britain

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Britain will buy half a million tons of raw sugar of the 1940 crop from Queensland, Australia.

Already 300,000 tons have been allotted to the United Kingdom, 120,000 tons to Canada and 80,000 tons to New Zealand.

A. ALESUND S.O.S.

LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The radio station at Tromsø has broadcast an appeal to the British fleet to send assistance because two German warships are landing troops at Alesund.

Troopship Sinks

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The German troopship Antares (2,593 tons) sank last night off the west coast of Sweden. There are only 34 survivors, who have been landed at Lysekil. The survivors said the ship struck a mine.

OSLO'S FALL DESCRIBED

Eye-witness Account By Escaped Briton

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The first authentic account by an eye-witness of the Germans' entry into Oslo has been telephoned by Reuter's Oslo correspondent.

As a British subject he narrowly escaped from the Germans and crossed the frontier into Sweden yesterday.

With crowds on the pavements, he watched a column of German troops, 1,000 strong, march into the centre of the city at 3 p.m. Every man was armed with a rifle or machine-gun. They were carrying uncovered bandoliers bulging with ammunition.

Inhabitants Bewildered
The inhabitants were bewildered by the swift sequence of incredible events.

The city had capitulated an hour or so earlier after a night and morning of terror during which German planes bombed all military objectives in the neighbourhood and machine-gunned the districts round the harbour defences.

Before he left the German troops had taken control of all military aerodromes including Fornebo, which is just outside the city. It was there that fifty Nazi planes landed.

With these they threatened to blow the inhabitants out of the city if any resistance was shown.

By noon the main station was packed with fleeing evacuees including women and children carrying all the possessions they could muster.

Houses Blown Up
They all seemed dazed. The air above was filled with the ceaseless roar of aeroplane engines apparently designed to terrify the inhabitants.

During the afternoon the correspondent watched three bombers from a great height blow up a house or two hundred yards away.

More bombs followed quickly. The watcher realised that "winter action" had begun.

The uppermost feeling in the minds of the inhabitants seemed to be incomprehension at the turn of events and the question asked everywhere was "Why have the Allies allowed the Germans to do this?"

£48 For Billiards Cue

Joe Davis, the snooker champion, photographed a cue at Hillsborough Golf Club for a Sheffield war fund. It was sold by auction for £48 8s.

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Directed by WARREN HEID • Screen Play by MICHAEL CURTIZ

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GERMAN NAVY FACES COMPLETE DISASTER

British units force Skaggerak and engage enemy: Heavy Nazi losses certain: German warships bottled in Oslo Fjord

TURKEY URGES NEUTRALS TO JOIN ALLIES

In a statement to-day, an official spokesman of the Turkish Government appealed to the Balkan States to join the Allies.

"Turkey is not neutral in the European War," the statement added. "We are merely non-belligerent."

BRITISH ATTACK ON OSLO

Germans Trapped in Former Capital

STOCKHOLM, April 11, (UP).—Whilst a part of the British Fleet is engaged in the great Battle of the Kattegat against German units, another British armada has moved into Oslo Fjord, where a fierce battle is now in progress.

German warships are now bottled inside the Fjord, and the German troops who occupied Oslo are apparently trapped. The Allies are apparently now determined to oust the German from the Norwegian capital.

Norwegian refugees are crossing into Swedish territory, where they are being met by Swedish coastal protection forces.

Heavy Fighting Rages
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio reports that the Norwegian flag is still proudly fluttering to-night over Kongsvinger.

German motorised units which sought to enter the fortress city were repulsed by the Norwegian defenders, leaving 200 dead and many wounded. Heavy fighting is now raging in the neighbourhood of Elverum, where casualties on both sides are said to be heavy.

The Germans claim that 500 Norwegian soldiers who were surrounded at Eidsvoll were forced to surrender.

Bergen Report Confirmed
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuters).—M. Hamro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, announced here that he has received a communication from the Commander in Bergen to say that the British are now in possession of the city.

Dogfight Over Oslo
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio reports that three persons were killed and many were injured by shrapnel during a dog-fight over Oslo between British and German machines to-day.

Both British and German machines are reported to be frequently flying over the Swedish town of Kronstad, which has been blacked out as a precautionary measure. It is reported that a fierce air battle was in progress between R.A.F. and German machines over Oslohamn and Væstøy yesterday evening.

Raid on Denmark
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, Apr. 11 (UP).—The National Broadcasting Corporation this morning intercepted a broadcast from DBO stating that the R.A.F. launched a raid on the

ISTANBUL, April 11 (UP).—FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED OVER SEVEN MONTHS AGO, TURKEY HAS ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY HER COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIED CAUSE.

BUDAPEST, April 11 (UP).—Despite denials from Berlin, the impression is gaining ground that several Danubian States have received peremptory Notes from Germany, demanding control of all shipping on the Danube.

The Note is stated to have been delivered to Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

It demands, in addition to control of all shipping, complete control of the river and the right to police it.

It is understood that early replies have been requested. Informed diplomatic quarters state that Hungary has already opened consultation with Italy as a result of the receipt by her of the German demands.

Allied Precautions
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BUDAPEST, Apr. 11 (Domei).—South-eastern Europe promises to become another focal point of war operations, with preparatory military activities by both Germany and the Allies proceeding apace.

Concurrently with reports of massive concentrations of German troops at Bruck and Cracow, despatches from Bucharest state that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Near East has returned to Beirut by air from Paris. He immediately held an emergency Council with high officers of the Allied Near East Forces.

Additionally, it is reported that a number of Allied warships are outside the entrance to the Dardanelles, ready to enter the Black Sea at any moment.

Ministers Confer
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—The British Ministers to the Balkan States who are at present all in London, met at 2 p.m. to-day to continue their discussions on economic and political questions.

Rumanian Foars
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Apr. 10 (Domei).—It is reported that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, has suddenly decided to visit Rome. He will arrive to-morrow. It is understood that M. Gafencu will confer with the Italian Government on the situation in the Danubian basin.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—GERMANY'S FLEET APPEARS TO BE FACING A NEW DISASTER IN THE LONGEST NAVAL BATTLE IN MODERN HISTORY.

THE BATTLE HAS RAGED ALMOST INCESSANTLY SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY.

Many of the ships are bottled in Norwegian ports, unable to break through the cordons which have been placed around the entrances to the Fjords by the Allies.

Here, in detail, are the reports of the engagements, compiled from messages from United Press correspondents.

(These messages do not refer to earlier German losses, which include the 10,000-ton cruiser Blücher, the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe, a 6,000-ton cruiser of the Kohn class, a smaller cruiser, four destroyers and the cruiser Emden. The latter is reported to have been torpedoed by the Norwegian cadet training cruiser Olaf Tryggvason.

The first message, from Radio Stockholm, quoted Gothenburg eye-witnesses as stating that a heavy sea battle was occurring a few miles from the coast.

SMOKE OF BATTLE

The violent cannonading broke windows ashore. The smoke of battle was so thick that the spectators could not discover the nationality or the total number of ships participating.

One cruiser of undetermined nationality was seen to sink after blowing up. Another warship caught afire and was still blazing as night fell.

Just before dusk ten ships were seen steaming rapidly northwards.

An hour later, Radio Stockholm gave confirmation of this battle and indicated that the losses were at least one German cruiser and one German transport.

Small vessels are continually arriving at Gothenburg with German wounded and dead.

It is believed that the death roll in the German transport must have been appalling, as many bodies are still being picked up.

WARSHIP IN FLAMES

Further confirmation of the continuation of the sea battle came at 10.30 p.m. (5.30 a.m. H.K.T.), when Radio-Stockholm announced that a severe naval engagement had been raging for two hours near Kaerineoen, where one large warship, believed to be German, was reported to be afire.

An urgent message from the United Press correspondent at Gothenburg, despatched at 10 p.m. (5 a.m. H.K.T.) clarified the situation.

The correspondent reported that severe naval fighting was taking place just outside Swedish territorial waters, the broadsides of incessant gunfire being distinctly audible from the land on the Swedish side. Part of the German units, which were lying in shore, were clearly distinguishable from the Swedish coast, but it was impossible to ascertain the actual strength of the British Fleet.

Eye-witnesses indicate that the British naval unit has overwhelmed a large German transport convoy en route to Norway. In addition to the German naval losses several transports appear to have been sunk, and scores of bodies of dead Germans are already floating ashore.

Heavy Defeat
THE PREVAILING IMPRESSION AT GOTHENBURG IS THAT THE BRITISH NAVAL AND AERIAL FORCES HAVE INFLICTED A HEAVY DEFEAT ON THE GERMANS. THE NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT TELEGRAPHS.

"The battle is still raging," he adds.

Invaded Country To Become Our Ally NORWEGIAN KING TO PROCLAIM COMMON FRONT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Domei).—Norway, confident in her ability to defeat the German troops now in occupation of Norwegian territory, is determined to continue the fight against the invaders.

This official statement was made in Washington to-day by the Norwegian Embassy.

The spokesman added that the German forces occupied only a small area of Norway.

"Further German reinforcements are prevented from landing, the probability is that the invaders will be defeated by the Norwegians," the spokesman added.

Call To People

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuters).—King Haakon's Proclamation, after announcing the determination of Norway to fight side by side with the Allies, says:

"The invaders certainly can cause great destruction, but the Government is sure that a new future and a new freedom will emerge for the country."

"Consequently, His Majesty's Government calls on the entire people to retain the country's traditional liberty and to continue to struggle to that end."

Volunteers Rush To Colour

LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuters).—Volunteers for Norway have been applying at the Norwegian Legation in Helsingfors, and instructions are being issued to-day to accept such volunteers.

To Fight With Allies

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuters).—King Haakon has refused the German demand that he should recognise the puppet Quisling government, says a Norwegian press agency despatch from Elverum.

The Committee of Three, which has been specially appointed by the Norwegian Government to deal with the present situation, announced that it agreed with the King and emphasised that the German demand PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

MARINES LAND AT NARVIK British Warships Force Passage

NEW YORK, APRIL 11 (REUTERS).—ACCORDING TO PRESS AND RADIO REPORTS A BRITISH NAVAL FLOTILLA HAS FORCED AN ENTRANCE INTO NARVIK FJORD. THE WARSHIPS ARE NOW LANDING MARINES.

Aalsund S.O.S.
LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuters).—The radio station at Tromsø has broadcast an appeal to the British fleet to send assistance because two German warships are landing troops at Aalsund.

Elverum Still Holds Out
LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuters).—It is learned that the German attacks on Elverum yesterday were repulsed all along the line.

1,600 PLANES IN GREAT BATTLE

Germans In Norway Cut Off

LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—ROME RADIO, QUOTING AN AMSTERDAM MESSAGE, SAYS THAT THE BIGGEST SEA AND AERIAL BATTLE IN HISTORY IS NOW BEING FOUGHT OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

THE MESSAGE CONFIRMS REPORTS OF THE EARLIER BATTLE IN THE SKAGGERAK.

HEAVY GERMAN AIR REINFORCEMENTS MOVED UP TO ASSIST THE GERMAN WARSHIPS WHICH WERE BEING HARDLY PRESSED OFF GOTHENBERG, THE MESSAGE ADDS.

THE R.A.F. IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT UP ITS AERIAL REINFORCEMENTS.

THE RESULT IS THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND GERMAN AND SIX HUNDRED BRITISH PLANES ARE NOW ENGAGED IN BATTLE. HEAVY AERIAL REINFORCEMENTS ARE STILL BEING RUSHED UP BY BOTH SIDES.

AT PRESENT, SAYS THE MESSAGE, STRONG UNITS OF THE BRITISH NAVY ARE ABOUT TO FORCE A WEDGE BETWEEN NORWAY AND DENMARK. THUS COMPLETELY ISOLATING THE GERMAN INVADERS IN NORWAY FROM GERMANY.

STOCKHOLM, APR. 11 (DOMEI).—AN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SUCCESSFULLY LANDED AT SEVERAL POINTS IN NORWAY TO-DAY. NARVIK AND TROMSØ ARE NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ALLIED FORCES, REPORTS REACHING HERE CLAIM.

See Back Page For Further Late News

The headline of 1940!

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Thursday, April 11, 1940.

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Nazi Invasion

GERMANY has invaded Denmark, with whom she has a Pact of Non-Aggression. She has invaded Norway, whose only crime is that she desired, above all else, to remain neutral in this war in Europe. The Nazis have occupied the whole of Denmark and are unleashing against another democratic nation the full force of their might.

The excuses put forward to justify this latest Nazi crime will not bear a moment's scrutiny. It is quite evident that all the plans were prepared long before Britain laid its mine-fields in Norwegian waters and, in any case, what has that got to do with Denmark? It is Germany who has sought the excuses for this rape; Germany who has worked up the campaign about the so-called Allied intentions; Germany who has reported imaginary "incidents"; Germany who broke the non-aggression pact which she had signed; Germany who brushed contemptuously aside the Norwegian and Danish protests.

Never in the history of aggression have small nations offered less justification for the brutal assault than has been launched upon little Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbour. As far as German foreign policy is concerned, the invasion of Denmark and Norway marks the end of an epoch. The Nazi propaganda must change; everything the Nazis have claimed about their intentions towards their neighbours has been brought to naught by this latest act.

To Denmark, in her ordeal, the world can offer little but condolence. But the forces of decency and order will soon be locked in a grim struggle with the forces of brutality and domination in Norway. Not until that struggle is decided can there be any effective means of stopping this perpetual aggression upon peaceful countries.

The ordeal of fire through which the Scandinavian countries are now passing should be a warning to all neutral countries. A bundle of sticks takes some breaking; a solitary stick can be snapped without difficulty. Unless the smaller nations act in concert and act simultaneously, they are in danger of being attacked and destroyed one by one, as events of the past 48 hours have shown all too well.

GERMANS ENTER HAMAR

New Norwegian Capital Falls

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the Germans have occupied Hamar. The Norwegian Government fled to this town when Oslo was occupied.

Big Oslo Battle
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to reports from the frontier, a major battle is raging about eight miles from Oslo.

The Germans are reported to have captured Hamar. Sharp fighting is also taking place near Bergen and Konvanger, 48 miles east of Oslo.

Die Defending Oslo
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to news from the frontier, a number of soldiers were killed on both sides when the German seized Stavanger at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, following sharp fighting.

The Norwegian destroyer, Aeger, sank a German ship, presumably a transport, during the occupation of Stavanger, but the Aeger was later bombed from the air and sunk. It is estimated that 120 Norwegians were killed during the occupation of Oslo.

It is stated that the Germans took Trondheim on Tuesday without fighting. The garrison at the naval station of Warnes, near Trondheim, retired but later re-took Meraker Bridge, 12 miles east of Trondheim.

It is reported that a German plane was shot down at Warnes. The present whereabouts of the Norwegian Government is unknown but M. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, has left for Stockholm, where he is expected tonight.

Numerous German aircraft were seen near the Swedish-Norwegian border and some are alleged to have flown over Swedish territory.

Occupation of Narvik
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The occupation of Narvik described by a Swedish subject, who was in the town at the time, reveals that a German troop transport actually reached the neighbourhood of Narvik on Monday.

Norwegian Customs officials who innocently tried to examine the ship outside the harbour were held aboard until the vessel revealed her true colours yesterday.

Norwegians Dig In
MALMO, Sweden, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Norwegian troops have dug themselves in near Elverum, about eight miles north of Oslo and are tenaciously resisting the German attempts to break their line.

According to the latest reports reaching here, fighting on a big scale is going on but details are lacking.

Nazis Bomb Open Towns
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—German planes bombed Drammen, Dalsvik and Oestervang in Oslo Fjord which are apparently in Norwegian hands.

Fires are reported to be raging in the towns. The German dead are stated to number several hundred.

According to the "Aften Bladet," despite the Soviet decision to remain neutral, big Russian troop concentrations are reported in North Russia. The Russian Arctic fleet is reported to have been cleared up.

King Confers With Nazis
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (UP).—German propagandists state that King Hakan of Norway is conferring with German representatives at Hamar, which the Germans claim to have captured.

It is emphasised in London reports, however, that there is neither confirmation of the Nazi report of the capture of Hamar or of German reports that Norway has agreed to negotiate with Germany.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London stated today that all rumour emanating from Berlin or Oslo should be treated with the greatest suspicion.

ROOSEVELT VICTORY

Swoops Poll In Illinois Primary Elections

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHICAGO, April 10, (UP).—President Roosevelt has secured an overwhelming majority in the Illinois primary elections.

A total of 1,116 precincts have given the President 514,504 votes, Mr. John Garner, the other Democratic nominee, obtaining only 141,293 votes.

President Roosevelt also easily leads the Republican candidate, Mr. Thomas Dewey, who has received only 579,001 votes from 5,040 precincts.

The President is also leading in the Nebraska primary elections, where 1,150 precincts have given him 53,370 votes, compared with 30,212 for Mr. Dewey and 40,010 for Senator Vandenberg.

AIR FORCE SUCCESS

At Least One Big Nazi Cruiser Damaged

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—It is clear that British airmen scored some success in their attacks on German naval units.

After returning safely to their bases following a hot battle in the North Sea, the British pilots reported:

"In the falling light, observation of results was difficult, but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the after-part of a large cruiser of the Kohn class."

"Other German warships were also believed to have been damaged. Despite the intense fire to which we were subjected, all our aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours."

Heinkel Intercepted
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that a British fighter has intercepted a Heinkel 111 at a great height near Cape Girizac. The fighter engaged the enemy closely until its ammunition was exhausted.

The enemy aircraft was last seen fleeing into the cloud with black smoke pouring out from the port engine.

Activity Along Coast
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—British aircraft were busy along many parts of the Norwegian coast today.

The pilots noted the numbers and descriptions of German ships while their gunners maintained an all round watch for German reactions. Several aircraft were engaged by enemy machines as they carried out their task over the towns, fjords, harbours and sea routes of the invaded country.

One British crew, having finished their reconnaissance flight, gave their whole attention to an enemy Heinkel which they pursued for half an hour. They put in two good bursts of machine-gun fire into the centre of the enemy plane. When they next attacked there was no return of fire from the German air fighter.

He appeared to have fallen forward over his gun and was either wounded or killed. The German pilot gained the shelter of a cloud just in time to avoid further damage.

Another British reconnaissance aircraft damaged the starboard engine of a Heinkel which attacked it. The Heinkel broke off the engagement, and made off into the clouds with smoke pouring from it.

Heinkels Driven Off
Another Heinkel was driven away by a third R.A.F. aircraft machine after only 90 rounds had been expended by the British R.A.F. gunner.

Brilliant Reconnaissance
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane flew over Stavanger Aerodrome shortly after dawn today at a height of 50 feet and counted and classified every one of the numerous German aircraft parked there.

The pilot had instructions to gather photographs and information and would have executed orders had he jeopardised his safe return by attacking though the target was tempting.

The Germans were apparently taken entirely by surprise for the pilot was able to carry out the reconnaissance without interruption. He then made a second flight across the aerodrome to confirm his first observations.

The aircraft flew low over Stavanger skimming the roof-tops of the houses and railway station in which there were three passenger trains and a luggage train.

The pilot reported that Stavanger appeared to be asleep but the Germans apparently gave the alarm soon afterwards. He had to make his way towards the sea and there his aircraft was shot at by anti-aircraft fire and a Heinkel in the distance. The German plane, however, did not close with the British aircraft which returned safely.

Two Heinkels Down
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announces that whilst on patrol duty early in the evening off the north-east coast, a Hurricane aircraft of the Fighter Command of the R.A.F. shot down two enemy Heinkel bombers.

Raid On Scotland
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Air raid warnings were sounded throughout the northern part of Scotland tonight.

It is officially announced that two Hurricanes engaged two Heinkel bombers off the north-east coast and brought down both.

America Releases Secret Planes

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The U.S. War Department has released, for export to the Allies, three of the latest type pursuit planes. They are the Lockheed P-38, the Curtiss P-40 and the Curtiss D-40.

It will probably be a year before the machines can be delivered in substantial numbers.

Australian Sugar For Britain

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Britain will buy half a million tons of raw sugar of the 1940 crop from Queensland, Australia.

Already 300,000 tons have been allotted to the United Kingdom, 120,000 tons to Canada, and 80,000 tons to New Zealand.

Britain May Take Over Danish Territories

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 10 (UP).—The "Evening News" states that since Denmark is now regarded as de facto enemy territory, Britain may declare a temporary protectorate over the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

The Government has informed the London Stock Exchange that it is no longer lawful to transact business with persons or corporations resident in Denmark, except under licence.

This action has been taken under the "Trading With the Enemy Act."

Order To Danish Ships
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 10 (UP).—D.N.B. states that the Danish "Minister of Commerce" has announced that, until further notice, no Danish ship may leave any Danish harbour for foreign ports.

Vatican's Reports
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VATICAN CITY, April 10 (UP).—The first accurate picture of what has happened and is happening in Norway to believe has been received by His Holiness the Pope from the Apostolic Vicars to Norway and Denmark.

The reports were received at the Vatican today. Their contents have been conveyed to Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican.

London Surprised
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, April 10 (UP).—The impression prevails that the Allies anticipated some counter-move by the Germans as a result of the mining of Norwegian waters.

Nevertheless, the extent of Hitler's violation of neutral countries appears to have surprised London.

The Allied authorities never cherished illusions regarding Hitler's ability to overwhelm the Danes within a day or two, but it is believed that Hitler's blitzkrieg there took them by surprise.

It is said that the Allies reckoned with a Nazi encroachment in southern Norway, but expected neither a big-scale Nazi descent on Norway nor the bold German action as far north as Narvik.

The "Manchester Guardian" believes that Germany's motives are not only to secure air bases closer to Britain, but also to secure complete control over the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

Iceland Assumes Prerogatives
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
REYKJAVIK, Apr. 10 (UP).—The Parliament of Iceland has empowered the Government to take over the prerogatives of His Majesty King Christian, in view of the fact that His Majesty is now unable to exercise such prerogatives.

Iceland is a free and independent state owing common allegiance with Denmark to King Christian X.

Declares Independence
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
REYKJAVIK, Apr. 11 (UP).—Iceland has formally declared her virtual independence from Denmark. The decision to authorise Parliament to assume the prerogative exercised by King Christian of Denmark was made because His Majesty was no longer free to exercise his prerogative.

More Danish Ships Held
There are now 15 Norwegian and Danish ships being held in Hongkong as several more entered port today.

In spite of Norway's entry into the war with the Allies Norwegian vessels are still being refused clearance.

The cargo of the large Danish freighter, Peter Maersk, which was discharged at Kowloon wharf, has been seized and everything on board other Danish vessels is being seized as enemy property. A Police guard was sent to go on board the Peter Maersk, which has now gone to Kowloon Dock.

It is reported that the British naval units in the Far East will round up Norwegian and Danish shipping plying on and to the China Coast. There are about 100 Norwegian and Danish ships, many of them under charter, calling regularly at Hongkong.

Shipping circles, however, point out that difficulties will arise if many of the seized ships are brought to Hongkong as the port is already congested with shipping.

In the meantime, staffs of Danish firms in the Colony are worried at the situation. Many of them with families to support here have their money in Denmark.

Ships In Manila
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MANILA, April 11 (UP).—Agents for Norwegian and Danish shipping lines in Manila have not received any instructions and, for the present, will continue on the assumption that no changes have been made.

The Norwegian motor-ship Tallman is scheduled to leave Manila for New York, via Hongkong and Shanghai, on Monday.

The Danish ship Neil Maersk and the Panama, another Danish ship, are still in Manila harbour. The captains of these two vessels decided that they had been requested to visit the British Consulate for a "consultation."

Shanghai Situation
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SHANGHAI, Apr. 11 (UP).—Shipping agents in Shanghai have not yet decided what to do with Danish and Norwegian ships at present in this area.

It is believed that some of the vessels will proceed voluntarily to Hongkong.

SIX NAZI PLANES DOWNED

London Issues Official Statement

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, April 11, (UP).—The Admiralty, Air Minister and Home Security Ministry have issued a joint communique, disclosing that six German bombers were shot down on Wednesday evening in battles over the North Sea, Scotland and Scapa Flow.

In addition to these six losses, three German planes are known to be so severely damaged that it appears unlikely that they were able to return to their bases.

The first engagement occurred when German bombers attacked a convoy near the Moray Firth.

Two of the Nazi machines were shot down and fell in the Firth. A third bomber made off with smoke pouring from its tail.

Later in the evening Nazi bombers attacked Scapa Flow in a series of flights.

Anti-aircraft fire brought down three Nazi machines while Spitfires shot down another. Two were so seriously damaged that they were, it is presumed, unable to reach their bases.

The air raid alarm was sounded in northern Scotland at 8.51 p.m., the air clear coming two hours later.

In addition to their heavy losses on the English and Scottish side of the North Sea, the Nazis have lost several planes over Norway.

The Air Ministry announces that R.A.F. fighters destroyed an unspecified number of German planes in aerial combats and in ground strafings. Pending compilation of reports only preliminary figures can be given.

King In Raid Alarm

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—His Majesty the King was caught in an air raid alarm at Dover today.

He was touring the various military units in his motor car when the sirens shrieked.

The King quietly left his car and walked towards an air raid shelter. Fortunately, the alarm was a false one and before His Majesty reached the shelter the All Clear signal was given.

OSLO'S FALL DESCRIBED

Eye-witness Account By Escaped Briton

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The first authentic account by an eye-witness of the Germans' entry into Oslo has been telephoned by Reuter's Oslo correspondent.

As a British subject he narrowly escaped from the Germans and crossed the frontier into Sweden yesterday.

With crowds on the pavements, he watched a column of German troops, 1,000 strong, march into the centre of the city at 3 p.m. Every man was armed with a rifle or machine-gun. They were carrying uncovered bandoliers bulging with ammunition.

Inhabitants Bewildered
The inhabitants were bewildered by the swift sequence of incredible events.

The city had capitulated an hour or so earlier after a night and morning of terror during which German planes bombed all military objectives in the neighbourhood and machine-gunned the districts round the harbour defences.

Before he left the German troops had taken control of all military aerodromes including Fornebo, which is just outside the city. It was there that fifty Nazi planes landed.

With these they threatened to blow the inhabitants out of the city if any resistance was shown. By noon the main station was packed with fleeing evacuees including women and children carrying all the possessions they could muster.

160 DIE AS TROOPSHIP IS MINED

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—The German troopship Antares (2,593 tons) sank last night off the west coast of Sweden. There were only 24 survivors, who have been landed at Lysekil. The survivors said the ship struck a mine.

Survivors Informed
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—It is estimated that 160 lost their lives in the sinking of the Antares. Among the survivors were cavalry and air officers. They have been placed under military guard.

Transports Flew
LONDON, Apr. 11 (Reuter).—It is learned that the Emden was sunk off Horten—the port of Oslo—by the Norwegian cruiser mine-layer Olav Trygvason.

According to unconfirmed reports, four German cruisers and two or three large German transports were sunk by the British navy in the battle of Slagtervik.

Two German transports filled with soldiers are stated to have been escorted to the Swedish port of Morstrand by a Swedish cruiser. One was badly damaged and the other had entered Swedish territorial waters.

U.S. DASHES HOPES

Hitler Can't Seize Danish Credits

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, April 11 (UP).—Any hopes Hitler may have entertained of seizing the extensive exchange credits of Norway and Denmark in the United States have been frustrated by swift action on the part of the U.S. Administration.

President Roosevelt has ordered the "freezing" of all balances in foreign exchange transactions in the United States involving Norway and Denmark or their nationals.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorised to exercise direct control over these credits. Persons residing in the United States holding Norwegian or Danish property or stocks are required to immediately report their holdings to the Treasury.

Although no explanation has been given, it is assumed that President Roosevelt's order is designed to prevent Hitler from claiming control of such balances.

U.S. To Watch Interests
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
COPENHAGEN, April 10 (UP).—The American Embassy has agreed to take over British and French interests in Denmark as soon as the Allied Ministers depart.

They are expected to leave this week. The Danish Government, subject to German approval, has submitted a list of belligerents to be granted diplomatic immunity.

They include the staffs of the British, French and Polish legations, British and Allied journalists and some other foreign nationals.

Scandinavia A Combat Area

U.S. Extension of The Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation re-defining the combat area established under the United States Neutrality Law.

The proclamation forbids American ships to enter all waters round the Scandinavian Peninsula. The ports of Archangel and Murmansk are included in the new combat zone.

Norway can still buy arms in the United States without the necessity of paying cash since the proclamation is concerned only with combat zones and does not extend to either Norway or Denmark.

Other provisions of the Neutrality Law, such as the "Cash and Carry" clause, regulate the purchase of arms.

President Talks With Welles
WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has discussed the Scandinavian situation with Mr. Sumner Welles, who recently visited the capitals of Europe.

The final decision regarding the extension of Neutrality Law to include Norway and Denmark was apparently delayed owing to the lack of diplomatic information from Norway.

The President also conferred with Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, whose department recently made credits totalling \$55,000,000 available to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

According to White House sources, loans were among the subjects discussed by President Roosevelt.

**SPURIOUS MONEY
FOR NORWAY**
LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The economic measures adopted by Germany against Denmark are being repeated in German-occupied Norway. Credit notes at an arbitrary rate of exchange are being given in exchange for goods.

In Norway notes are still at the old rate of exchange nominally, but actually they are worth nothing.

Norwegians are forced to accept them in exchange for whatever the Germans want.

DENMARK QUIET

Danes Find Sanctuary In Sweden

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Denmark is more or less quiet today with the population accepting the occupation with resignation.

Danish newspapers have been threatened with suspension and their owners and staffs with imprisonment if they do not obey German orders. There was slight resistance at first. It is now confirmed that some Danish frontier guards were killed.

The Germans say that the resistance was based on erroneous orders received by the Danish guards.

Flee Into Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Many Danes have fled into Sweden near Malmo. Some of them made the journey across the 20-mile neck of the sea in open boats, many women and children being among them.

All official communication is still suspended. Travel out of Denmark is restricted.

Farwell Audience
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 11 (UP).—D.N.B. reported last night that King Christian of Denmark received the English and French Ambassadors in a "farewell audience."

D.N.B. claims that a "National" Government has been formed in Copenhagen. It includes members of the Venstre (Nazi) Party.

To-night's Black-Out

Last Minute Reminders To Residents

In connection with to-night's black-out exercises, the public is reminded that when the first air raid warning signal sounds, traffic must pull into the side of the road and extinguish all lights, and remain in this condition until the first raiders passed signal sounds. Throughout the remainder of the night traffic may be resumed provided that all lights are obscured.

Attention of owners of sampans and fishing vessels is drawn to the fact that they must comply with the Lighting Control regulations. Watercraft plying or fishing in the vicinity of Hongkong or the New Territories will probably not hear the sirens, and in such cases they should extinguish their lights as soon as they see either the Island or Mainland black out.

The striking of matches in the open, and the use of unsecured torches are forbidden and offenders are liable to a fine of \$1,000.

As regards motor cars, the use of headlights is prohibited.

Singapore's War Gift

Authorities To Offer £1,000,000

SINGAPORE, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—A resolution offering £1,000,000 to the British Government to aid the prosecution of the war will be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

The resolution is being put forward at the instance of unofficial members.

British Malaya's Gifts
It is noted that gifts from British Malaya toward the cost of imperial defence during the past

BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM RETAKEN BY BRITISH FORCES YESTERDAY

NAZI WARSHIPS TRAPPED IN OSLO FJORD

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AMSTERDAM, APR. 10 (UP).—BRITISH FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED THE NORWEGIAN PORTS OF BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY RADIO STOCKHOLM.

HIGH SWEDISH AUTHORITIES AT STOCKHOLM ALSO REVEALED TO-DAY THAT THEY WERE IN RECEIPT OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE RECAPTURED THE TWO CITIES.

Another announcement by Radio Stockholm, says an Amsterdam message, declared that British warships are at present lying in Oslo Fjord opposite the Norwegian capital.

A panicky evacuation of the city is under way, and it is believed the British naval units have fixed a time for the Germans to leave Oslo, after which the city will be shelled.

OCCUPATION CONFIRMED

Stockholm, April 10 (UP).—The Swedish General Staff has confirmed the Allied occupation of Bergen and Trondheim.

DARING ADVENTURE

A daring and successful adventure by British warships was announced by the British Admiralty to-day, according to a New York message, which says that the National Broadcasting Corporation intercepted the announcement.

It is claimed that British warships have "forced the Skagerrak".

Two German transports are reported to have been sunk and ten German warships are believed to be trapped.

"REUTER" CONFIRMATION

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Authoritative British quarters state that British forces have captured Trondheim and Bergen.

Altogether 40,000 tons of German shipping is reported sunk in Oslo Fjord since the German invasion started on Tuesday morning.

With news of British naval successes going the round of Stockholm, the air of depression apparent here in the morning is now lifting.

One Swedish naval expert suggested that the Germans have fallen into a cleverly-planned British trap.

ALLIES WANTED THIS CHANCE

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—In a speech before the Midlanders League to-night, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Anthony Eden, told his audience that the German invasion of Scandinavia had given the Allies the opportunity they had been waiting for a quick blow against the Nazis.

BELGIUM'S ALARM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (UP).—Belgium has become thoroughly alarmed by the turn of events in Scandinavia.

A sudden unexpected meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, which caused alarming speculation in view of the rumours that the British and French authorities have demanded permission for the passage of troops through Belgium.

However, these reports were later believed to lack foundation inasmuch as no Belgian military measures have so far been taken.

Leave Cancelled BRUSSELS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The granting of further Army leave has been suspended. The men who are already at the front are not affected by this ruling.

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Parliamentary Labour Party has decided not to call for a private session to-morrow. Instead, it is understood, they will have a public debate on the Norwegian situation.

British Embargo On Exports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 11 (UP).—Great Britain has imposed an embargo on all exports from Denmark.

In addition, a provisional ban has been imposed on all exports from Scandinavian countries to Baltic destinations.

The Government has ordered the detention of all Danish ships in British ports.

It has been announced that Danish ships on the high seas are also liable to seizure.

The Dominions and Colonies are applying similar measures.

NAZI NAVY VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT, CLAIM

If press reports so far to hand are true, the German navy has been virtually wiped out as a result of the various naval battles off the Norwegian and Swedish coasts.

The Nazis admit the loss of the cruisers Bluecher and Karlsruhe, and in addition the British claim to have sunk a cruiser of the Kohn class, while a Norwegian warship torpedoed and sank the cruiser Emigen.

From reports state that the Nazis have lost four cruisers and four destroyers in a great naval

engagement off Gothenburg, and if these reports are true, the Nazis during the last 48 hours have lost a dozen warships.

In addition, several transports are known to have been destroyed with heavy loss of life.

Furthermore, British naval units are now steaming up the Oslo Fjord with the intention of bottling up Nazi naval concentrations at Oslo.

According to these reports, therefore, the German navy has suffered a reverse from which it cannot hope to recover during this war.

GOLD POURS INTO U.S.

Neutrals Taking All Precautions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (UP).—In addition to the large quantities of gold pouring into the United States from the Allies, neutral countries in Europe are precautionarily moving their reserves to safety.

Imports of gold into the United States during March included \$35,268,000 from Sweden and \$63,991,000 from Switzerland.

United Kingdom sent gold to the value of \$105,036,000, while Canada's exports leapt to \$249,872,000. South Africa forwarded gold to the value of \$24,405,000.

The gold stocks in the U.S. reached \$18,432,773,000 at the end of March.

Brighter Stock Exchange

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange was distinctly brighter at the close after a full opening.

The best feature was an Eastern demand for Indian iron and steel of the Bengal and Burma Corporation issues, all of which advanced.

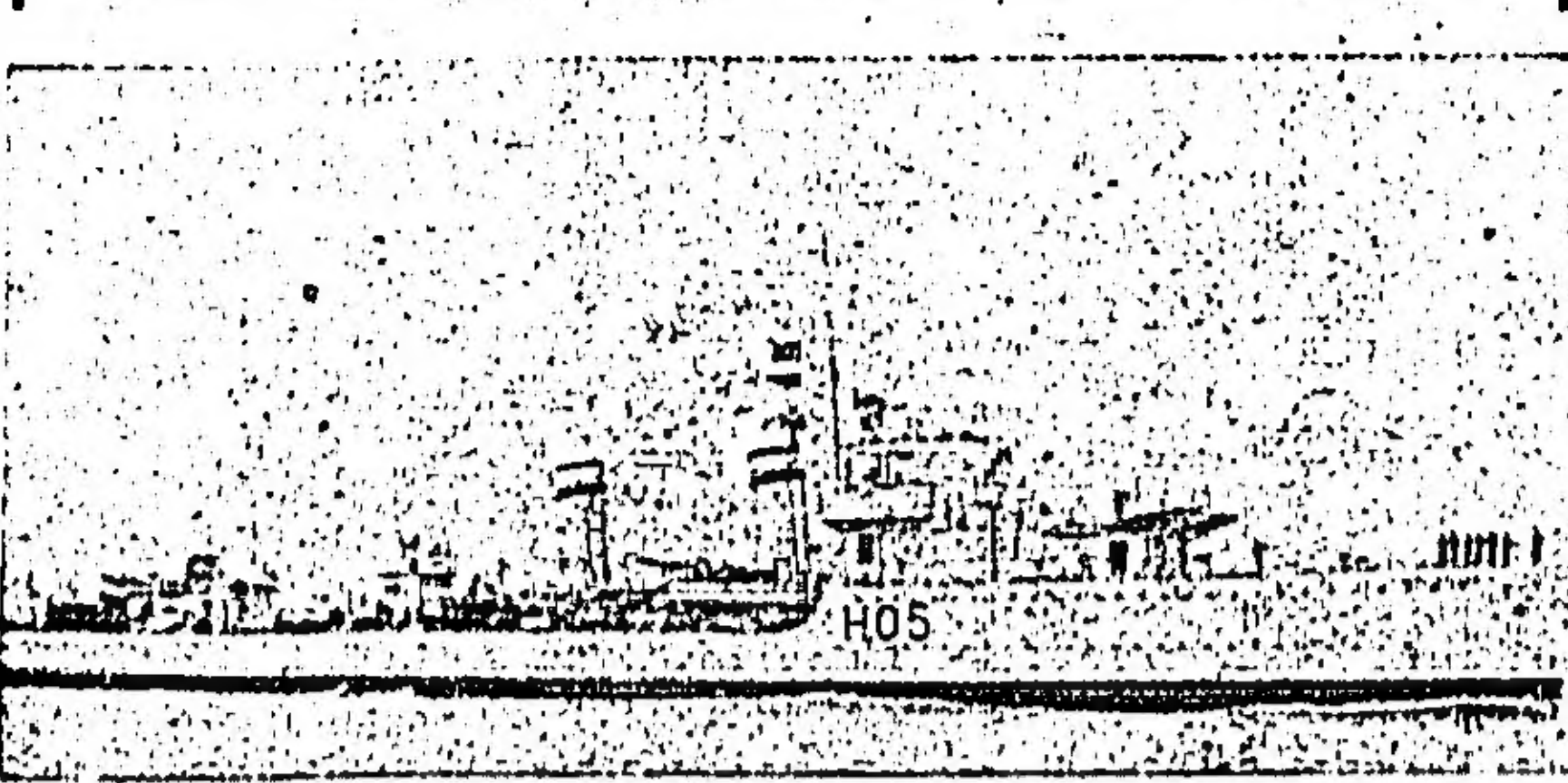
Wall Street was irregular.

Swiss Army Ready

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ZURICH, Apr. 10 (UP).—The Swiss Army, which has been under arms since the outbreak of war, is now ready for any eventuality.

All Swiss newspapers condemn the German invasion of Scandinavia as an unprovoked attack on neutral countries.

LOST IN HEROIC BUT VAIN ACTION



Here is the British destroyer, H.M.S. Hunter, which the Admiralty admits was lost in a heroic, but vain attack on German warships off Narvik during the great naval battle which has been raging along Norway's coasts. The Hunter was also damaged during the Spanish Civil War, when the destroyer struck a mine, resulting in several casualties.

MAJOR BATTLES RAGE ALL ALONG NORWAY'S COAST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10 (UP).—ALLIED AND GERMAN WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES, AS WELL AS NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES, WERE ENGAGED YESTERDAY IN A SERIES OF FIGHTS WHICH COST GERMANY AT LEAST TWO OF ITS MAJOR WARSHIPS, AND BRITAIN AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS.

It is indicated that the Allies are attempting to bottle up and then destroy every German warship on the Norwegian coast.

This would result in the annihilation or surrender of the Nazi landing parties.

Germany has admitted the loss of the Bluecher, one of her two 10,000-ton heavy cruisers, and also the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe.

On the other hand, Britain has lost the 1,300-ton destroyer Hunter, and the flotilla leader Hardy (1,500 tons).

These are the 30th and 31st British warships to be lost since the outbreak of the war.

It will be recalled that the Hunter was mined in Spanish waters during the Spanish Civil War, seven of her crew being killed.

The Nazis announced that the Bluecher was mined, while the Karlsruhe was sunk off Kristiansand.

Unsuccessful Attack The Hardy and the Hunter were sunk in an unsuccessful attack on German warships at Narvik.

According to German claims, four British warships—two battleships and two heavy cruisers—were hit by bombs in the course of aeroplane raids on the British naval units.

Britain has claimed that one German cruiser was torpedoed and two cruisers mined.

Only Part of Operations SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Naval circles here have pointed out that the events mentioned in the Admiralty's communiqué represent probably only part of big naval operations elsewhere in the North Sea.

The fact that the Admiralty named only two destroyers must be considered in conjunction with the Admiralty policy of not revealing naval secrets.

It is also pointed out that it is not surprising that destroyers were sent to engage the German cruisers at Narvik, since they have many advantages, both numerically and in their ability to manoeuvre.

Damaged By Shrapnel LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—In connection with the German claims that they have damaged four Allied battleships and five cruisers, the Admiralty on Tuesday night replied that two cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters.

Nazi Admission BERLIN, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—A Berlin High Command communiqué

stated that the Bluecher was heavily damaged outside Oslo while endeavouring to silence a battery of 11 inch guns. Subsequently she struck several mines and was lost.

The Karlsruhe, after having met strong resistance at Kristiansand, was heavily damaged and sank. A greater part of the crew were saved.

The Bluecher was a new heavy cruiser of the Hiffer Class, commissioned since the war began. She was of 10,000 tons and carried eight 8-in. guns.

The Karlsruhe, which visited Hongkong in 1937 (the first and only German warship to do so since the Great War), was of the Kohn Class, of 9,000 tons and carrying nine 5.9 inch guns. Only one of this type now remains, as either the Kohn or the Karlsruhe was torpedoed by a British submarine recently.

Sabotage Paved Way How Nazi Invasion Was Effected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" NEW YORK, APRIL 10 (UP).—THE SWIFTEST AND INITIAL SUCCESS OF THE GERMAN INVASIONS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK WAS DUE, IT WAS REVEALED TO-DAY, TO A PLAN OF WELL-ORGANISED SABOTAGE WHICH WAS PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND

BEFORE THE BRITISH MINE-FIELDS WERE LAID IN NORWEGIAN WATERS—AN ACT WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR INVASIONS.

Norwegian railways, communications and defences were sabotaged 24 hours before the Nazis landed.

In addition, there was a large influx of German "tourists" for several days before the outrage.

Soldiers As Tourists These tourists were actually German soldiers in civilian clothes. Additionally, an abnormal number of German ships were in all Norwegian ports at "zero hour".

The crews were mainly German officers and soldiers. At the appointed time, the "tourists" and crews of German ships struck.

So carefully was the plan worked out that they were able to completely demoralise the Norwegian resistance at most of the small Norwegian ports, so much so that the main landing of German troops from transports and warships was in most cases effected unopposed.

Over 2,000 Britons In Scandinavia

LONDON, Apr. 10 (British Wireless).—Informed circles in London state that although there are no precise figures of British nationals in the Scandinavian countries, it is estimated that the figures are roughly as follows:

Some 1,000 odd in Denmark; 500 in Norway and 750 in Sweden.

War Now On Britain's Doorstep SCANDINAVIAN INVASION OFFERS GRAVE NEW THREAT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 10 (UP).—Hitler has seized Norway and Denmark to use as a springboard from whence to strike at Britain's mastery of the North Sea.

If Hitler succeeded in consolidating his gains in Scandinavia, he will possess bases from where he can concentrate the full blast of his air and submarine warfare against Britain.

As the new phase of the European war commenced, this seemed to be the most reasonable interpretation of Hitler's long-range strategy, rather than an invasion of Scandinavia motivated by concern over iron-ore supplies, or fears that the Allies planned to seize a foothold in Scandinavia.

Strategical Advantages

By the seizure of Norway and Denmark, Germany cuts the flying distance to the Orkneys and Shetlands by half, and she greatly increases the flying radius of her bombers, which are patrolling the North Sea for attacks on British ships.

This seizure also makes it possible for Hitler to use his new high-speed twin-motored fighting planes as escorts for the bombers. So far this has been impracticable.

By the use of the Norwegian Fjords as submarine bases, presuming Germany can hold them, she will reduce by over 1,000 miles the distance her U-boats have hitherto had to travel from their bases to their areas of operation.

Newspaper's Warning The net effect of Hitler's stroke is underlined by to-day's "Evening Standard," which published an editorial stating:

"The war is now on our doorstep. Nothing stands between the British people and the subjugation inflicted on Oslo and Copenhagen but the audacity of our seamen, the daring of our pilots, the discipline of our soldiers and the labour in our factories. Nothing more."

Scandinavian Ships Held Up

Canada And S. Africa Take Action

LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Scandinavian ships are held up in various parts of the world.

The South African Government has ordered Norwegian and Danish ships not to put to sea at present.

This temporary measure will apply until the position is clarified.

The Canadian Government is considering taking over all Danish ships in Canadian ports.

Meanwhile a German broadcast from Copenhagen urges all Danish ships in the Mediterranean to make for Italy or Spain.

Similar action has been taken regarding Norwegian and Danish ships in Hongkong, where four have been held up.

BRITISH TROOPS IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, APRIL 11 (UP).—BRITISH TROOPS HAVE NOW JOINED IN THE FIGHTING OUTSIDE TRONDHEIM, WHERE THE NORWEGIANS ARE BITTERLY OPPOSING THE GERMANS.

The Norwegians have taken the initiative near Elverum, where they are reported to be advancing.

The Germans are retiring at Kongsvinger, where their initial successes appear to have been nullified.

Norwegian military circles in Sweden state that the Norwegian Army is wholeheartedly behind the old Government, and has repudiated the puppets set up in Oslo by the Germans.

Norwegian Forces Rallying LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—There is still little authentic news from Norway but messages which have got through so far state that the Norwegians are still resisting.

Strong Norwegian forces are rallying in the mountains behind the west coast.

The Norwegian Army has retreated slightly from the fjords in order to get beyond the range of German warships. The troops are now concentrating in easily improvised positions in the hills.

From Stockholm comes the report that two big battles are now being fought on the west coast of Norway. There are no details.

Swedish border yesterday morning said that further south the German forces are advancing in buses, and lorries supported by aeroplanes.

Some said they believed that there was fierce fighting near Hamar and that the Norwegian Government, which had moved there from Oslo, had to withdraw further inland.

Complete Blockade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" PARIS, Apr. 10 (UP).—M. Reynaud, the French Premier, told a cheering Senate to-night that the Allies would carry the Scandinavian war "to the bitter end from the northernmost tip to the southernmost point of the Norwegian coast."

"Not one ton of iron ore will quit Narvik for Germany in future," he promised.

"Both economically and militarily, Hitler will suffer from his invasions. The Scandinavian countries are now blockaded."

"Against his will, Hitler has been forced to disperse his forces and withdraw men and materials from the Siegfried Line."

ANOTHER BATTLE RAGING

Naval Action Off Swedish Coast

STOCKHOLM, APR. 10 (REUTER).—THE RADIO HERE ANNOUNCED THAT A GREAT SEA BATTLE IS RAGING OUTSIDE SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS NEAR MARSTRAND IN THE KATTEGAT.

A large fleet of German transports is reported to have been dispersed by the British Navy.

Another report says that two German transports and a German destroyer were sunk in to-day's battle at Skaggerak.

Two Warships Sink

The naval battle has been raging since 6 a.m., according to a Gothenburg report.

Watchers on the Swedish coast saw two large warships sinking. It is added that planes are participating in the battle.

Fishermen and boats are standing by ready to conduct rescue work.

New Stockholm Report LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to the Stockholm Radio, a German warship is reported to have been sunk by British action near Arendal.

A German destroyer was "sunk" off Horten by the Norwegian cruiser-minelayer, Olaftry Gvalson, the newest and largest unit of the Norwegian navy.

Still Fighting LONDON, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—Norwegian coastal batteries were apparently still in action against German warships at Oslo Fjord this evening.

At 5:40 p.m. the German-controlled Oslo Radio broadcast an "order" to the batteries to cease fire.

The order was purported to come from the Norwegian commander at Oslo.

Transports Sunk STOCKHOLM, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—It is stated that an action near Marstrand occurred off the island of Försäter where the British Fleet attacked a dozen large German transports, escorted by warships.

Two transports are reported sunk and the others scattered.

A German destroyer is reported to have been bombed and sunk by British planes in the estuary of Oslo Fjord.

A German broadcast from Oslo called on Norwegian troops to lay down their arms. If they did not it would be worse for them.

The announcer also claimed that the Reich had reached an agreement with the Norwegian Government.

It was quite clear that here the announcer was referring to the puppets in Oslo. It is equally clear that the Norwegian Government outside of Oslo are taking any notice of this Norwegian Government.

Sporadic Resistance

PARIS, Apr. 10 (Reuter).—According to a Stockholm message, the breakdown of Norwegian communications is so complete that little is known of what is happening at the moment but the news which has trickled through suggests that there is sporadic resistance in parts of the country.

The Oslo population appears to have been demoralised by the swift action of the Germans and to be sadly impressed by the puppet government set up by the Germans.

The atmosphere is one of dejected resignation. There are spirits of resistance in the interior.

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HENRY FONDA ALICE BRADY in "YOUNG Mr. LINCOLN"

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

DISASTER FOR NAZI FLEET

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Subsequently she struck a mine and sank after several heavy explosions. The Karlsruhe was also subjected to heavy bombardment by Norwegian coastal batteries, which succeeded in sinking her.

The communiqué claims that most of the officers and crew of the two warships were saved.

Not Same Ships
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, April 10. (UP).—It is pointed out by British naval circles that the sinking of the German cruisers Karlsruhe and Bluecher, which is admitted by the Germans, should not be confused with other losses of cruisers which have not been named.

The Karlsruhe and Bluecher were sunk in entirely different localities, and not as the result of British action. In addition to these two vessels, two German cruisers have been sunk by British action.

Norwegian Warships Sunk: Heavy Loss
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Domel).—It is reported that the German Navy sank the Norwegian cruisers Norge and Eldval during the bombardment which preceded the German entry into Narvik.

Over 500 Norwegian sailors lost their lives.

A British merchantman which was also in harbour was sunk.

The Norge and Eldval are sister-ships of 4,100 tons and are two of the oldest vessels in the Norwegian Navy.

They were both launched in March, 1934, and carried only 82 mm. guns. They were not capable of steaming at more than 15 knots.

Salvo of Torpedoes
STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Reuter).—Some 540 Norwegians and over a score of British seamen were killed in a German destroyer attack against ships in Narvik harbour during the occupation on Tuesday, German sources claim.

Two German destroyers are said to have carried out the attack sailing into the harbour at full speed and firing a salvo of torpedoes, which sank two Norwegian coastal defence warships.

Bremen Rumour
AMSTERDAM, April 11 (Reuter).—Rumours are current that the Bremen, with 1,000 German troops on board, has been sunk by Norwegian coastal batteries.

These batteries are also said to have sunk the 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau.

Submarines Trapped
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STOCKHOLM, April 11 (UP).—The "Alleghandra" claims that the sinking of the Skagerrak and Kattgat by German mine-layers has probably trapped several British submarines.

The recent torpedoing of German ships indicates that a certain number of British submarines are in the Baltic.

No Confirmation
LONDON, April 11 (Reuter).—The fate of the German liner, Bremen, reported to have been torpedoed and sunk on Tuesday, has excited great interest in Britain. No confirmation is yet forthcoming.

Deliberate Lie
BERLIN, April 11 (Reuter).—Dr. Goebbels' propaganda Ministry says that it is a "deliberate lie" to say that the Bremen has been sunk.

Military Band Concert
We are asked to announce that the Military Band Concert originally intended for April 21 will now take place on Sunday, April 22, in the Grand Floor Lounge of the Peninsula Hotel, commencing punctually at 8 p.m.

This Concert is in aid of The British War Organisation Fund.

By kind permission of Major H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., and Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) will play under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Kifford, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster. The programme will include numbers by outstanding local vocalists.

Local Infantry Activity
PARIS, April 10 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué says that there was local infantry activity at various points at the front.

Nazis Now Move
BRUSSELS, April 10 (Reuter).—According to the Luxembourg paper, "Luxemburg," the Germans are building embankment piers along the Moselle, which constitutes a large part of the German-Luxembourg frontier.

Lord Sandhurst—Lieutenant
2 Wars—2 Feathers
Answer to a "white feather" question—Captain Ralph Sheldon Mansfield—Lord Sandhurst—was gazetted a Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals. He is forty-seven years old.

During the last war Lord Sandhurst was given a white feather by a woman in Bond-street while he was home on leave.

In the present war he received a second white feather—through the post. He said at the time that he would frame both of them.

GERMAN NAVY FACES COMPLETE DISASTER

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sweeping the mines and thus clearing the entrance to the Kattegat.

Four Warships Sunk
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STOCKHOLM, April 11, 11 p.m. (UP).—The battle off Gothenburg has resulted in the sinking of at least four German cruisers, according to latest reports reaching Stockholm.

Several German transports have also been lost.

Nazis Silent
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—BERLIN, April 11 (Domel).—For once, the Ministry of Propaganda is silent regarding the latest naval battles off Norway and Sweden.

The silence reference yet made to the actions has been the following communiqué: "Units of the German Navy are actively engaged in operations."

Loss For Words
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—BERLIN, April 11 (UP).—Germany's propagandists are apparently at a loss for words—at least for the time being.

The only communiqué on the naval battles has been to the effect that fighting is in progress and that German planes have flown seawards to engage the British naval units.

The official DNB is silent regarding the fighting, merely mentioning that German planes are "patrolling the Danish and Norwegian coasts."

Nazi officials say they are uninformed regarding the Battle at the Skagerrak.

They have no information regarding reports that the Allies have retaken Bergen and Trondheim.

They refuse to comment on later reports that the Allies are now at Narvik.

Admits Loss Of 4 Ships
BERLIN, April 11 (Reuter).—Admitting the loss of four cruisers, Germany claims that 11 Allied warships, including the 20,500-ton French battleship, Dunkerque, launched in 1932, were damaged in the North Sea by Nazi bombers on Tuesday.

Gambling Naval Prestige
BERLIN, April 11 (Reuter).—Berlin circles say that Great Britain is now "gambling her entire naval prestige" in the battle for Norway and that all British warships available are rushing to the scene.

REDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

German Invasion A Surprise

LONDON, April 10 (Reuter).—According to the French wireless, Madame Kolontai, the Soviet envoy to Sweden, informed the Swedish Foreign Minister to-day that her government will refrain from any intervention in the latest developments.

It is added that she said that recent events had come as a surprise to Russia.

No Change in Attitude
LONDON, April 10 (Reuter).—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards Denmark and Norway will be governed by the lines laid down in M. Molotov's speech on March 29, "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondence in Soviet circles in London.

It is added that there is no reason to suppose that yesterday's events will in any way change the policy of neutrality and non-involvement in war.

BRITISH ATTACK ON OSLO

→ FROM PAGE ONE

new German naval base in Denmark today.

The report claims that one German ship was sunk and others were damaged.

Stavanger Raid
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, April 10 (UP).—The R.A.F. reconnaissance flight over Stavanger at dawn to-day was carried out at a height of only fifty feet.

The pilots in the British machines were able to count and classify the number of German aircraft on the ground.

British planes also carried out extensive reconnaissance flights over other occupied parts of Norway, where they noted the disposition of German ships and troops.

Several engagements took place during the flights.

NORWEGIAN KING TO PROCLAIM COMMON FRONT

→ FROM PAGE ONE

was unconstitutional and that no basis exists for negotiations.

M. Hambro has announced that King Haakon will issue a proclamation to-day directing the intention of Norway to fight side by side with the Allies and not to capitulate to Germany.

Archives Safe
LONDON, April 11 (Reuter).—The Norwegian Government and General Staff were able to take all archives when they evacuated Oslo.

DARLING OF STAGE DIES

The Passing of Mrs. Patrick Campbell

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at one time the darling of the London stage, who will long be remembered as the triumphant Eliza Doolittle of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion", which she wrote especially for her.

According to a message from "Reuter" Mrs. Campbell's death occurred at Pau in the Pyrenees. Mrs. Campbell, who was 73 years of age, was of Italian and Irish descent.

At the age of 18 she married a young officer, Patrick Campbell, who was killed in the Boer War in 1900.

Toast Of London
During the middle nineties, Londoners actually rushed back from the Continent to attend her openings. Not to have seen Campbell in her newest play was to admit no interest in things intellectual and things fashionable.

Prime Ministers and poets danced attendance in her dressing room. Mayfair's smartest hostesses vied for her friendship.

Actually her first stage appearance was made in 1880 and four years later she made her London debut. She swept London off its feet by her tempestuous playing of Paula Tansqueray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the St. James's Theatre in 1894.

She embarked on the management side at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1899.

And then, at the height of success, she was bereft. Her husband was killed in the Boer War. With her little daughter and son, Mrs. Campbell retired for a time. But the need for money brought her back. It was financial exigency that brought her to New York in Suderman's "Madge" in 1902.

Played with Bernhard
She played in the Ben Greet Company, and with Berthold Tree and Forster-Robertson. She was one of the few women whom Sarah Bernhard admitted to association with herself.

Mrs. Campbell's "Mell-sande" played opposite Bernhard's "Pelles" showed her to be a no mean rival of Bernhard's talents.

She had a surprising talent for characterisation, humour and dramatic effect, as well as an artistic creative ability of the first rank.

Years after the death of Patrick Campbell, she married George Cornwallis-West.

She took up film work in 1934, her pictures including "Riptide", "Over the River", "The Dancers" and "Outcast Lady". She gave up acting four years ago.

LATE NEWS

SKAGGERAK BATTLE

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Reuter).—Heavy firing, which seems to be increasing in intensity, was heard at 3 a.m. (10 a.m. H.K.T.) off Hailoe and Smøge, at the eastern end of the Skagerrak between Lysekil and the Norwegian frontier.

It is reported from Lysekil that a vessel of unknown nationality has been torpedoed or mined at Hailoe. It is believed that all the crew have been lost.

Travellers who arrived in Sweden this morning from Oslo say that the Oslo aerodrome was bombed yesterday by Allied planes.

Attempted Nazi Coup Failed

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Reuter).—It is stated that 145 of the 150 members of the Norwegian Parliament were present at a meeting when news came through that the Germans intended to make a supreme effort to capture the entire legislature, including the members of the Cabinet and all other members of the Parliament, at Hamar.

It was immediately decided to transfer the seat of government to Elverum.

ALLIED ARMADA FOR NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Domel).—Approximately 600 British and French planes have flown north to fight the German planes operating over various points in Norway, according to a report reaching here to-day.

Gold Reserve Saved

HAMBRO, April 11 (Reuter).—It is stated that the Norwegian gold reserve and the securities of the National Bank of Norway were saved. They were successfully transferred from Oslo to a place considered quite safe.

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DANGER! The Pool of Paradise! Most amazing adventures ever filmed!

N.B. Our roving cameraman has taken at random a number of photographs of Hongkong youths. These photographs are on display in the vestibule of the Queen's Theatre. Identify yourself and then apply to the House Manager for a complimentary ticket to see "TARZAN FINDS A SON".

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